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SATURDAY NIGHT

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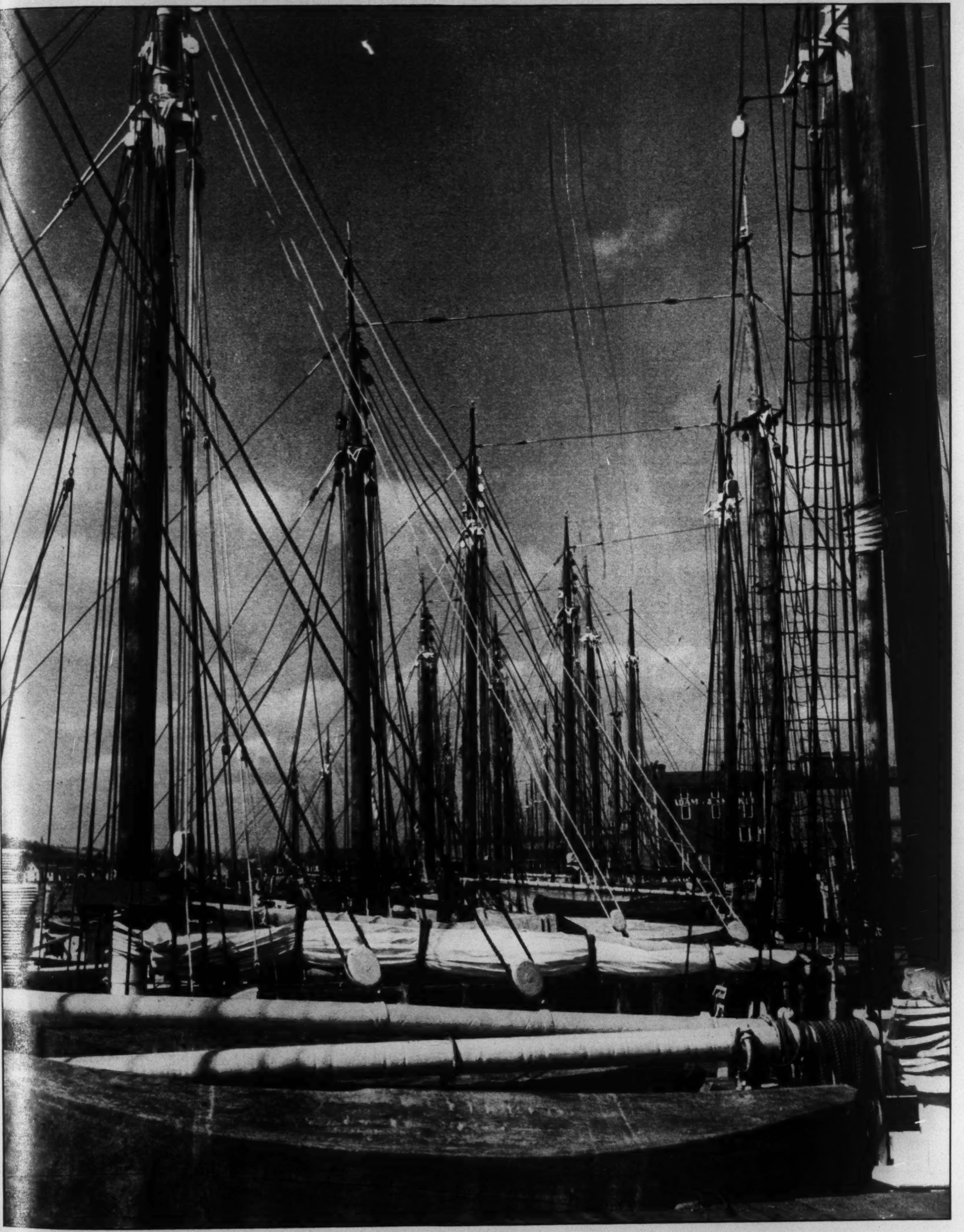

The men who sail the wooden ships of Nova Scotia, many of which are built at Lunenburg (above), are now going back to school to learn more about navigation and engines. Story and pictures pp. 2 and 3.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Combines and Socialism

LAST week the Price Probe committee forced Mr. Fred McGregor, the Combines Commissioner, into telling them that combines investigations were under way in six Canadian industries: bread, flour milling, glass, rubber, matches, and optical goods. Mr. McGregor was reluctant to name the industries because "some members of the public may be only too ready to conclude, without justification, that investigation necessarily implies guilt."

We are sorry that Mr. Donald Fleming and his Prog.-Con. associates pressed the point (it does not matter much to the committee whether or not the Commissioner is investigating any particular industry) and that the Chairman, Mr. Paul Martin, did not give Mr. McGregor the support he needed. He is going to need a lot of support during the next year or two, inside and outside parliament, and we hope he is going to get it.

During the war the Prices Board actually encouraged members of each industry to get together and work out joint plans for prices, supplies, styles, allocations, and so forth. Competition, in all its forms, virtually disappeared. A surprisingly large number of business men found this state of affairs quite satisfactory and they dreamed that it might go on after the war; they thought they might go on planning prices and dividing up markets and limiting competition although the Prices Board, which was set up to protect the public against high prices and other abuses, would have disappeared. It is Mr. McGregor's job to awaken these happy dreamers.

According to the C. C. F., capitalism is so riddled with anti-social price-fixing and other monopolist activities that Mr. McGregor has a hopeless and therefore useless task. Other people believe that capitalism can and for the most part does deliver the goods in large quantities and at low competitive prices; but they are well aware that it does not always do so. They know that the government must keep on the alert to see that the public is not being held up for high prices or denied the other benefits and safeguards of competition. In short, our government must either be a capitalist watch-dog, and a watch-dog is no good if it never bites, or else it will have to become a socialist octopus, stretching out, embracing and absorbing one industry after another.

While the great mass of Canadians are well disposed towards "free enterprise" they will not stay in that frame of mind if the C.C.F. can persuade them that business men are not competing, but are freely getting together and combining to exploit them. Hence the enormous importance of supporting Mr. McGregor; he is a capitalist's reply to a socialist.

The Years of Change

THERE is, we believe, a fairly widespread feeling among lawyers—who should after all know most about the matter—that the law, both as enacted and as interpreted, has failed to keep pace with the fantastically rapid developments which have taken place in the structure of society and the manner of life of the western democracies in the past twenty-five years. This happens to be the period covered by the life of that extremely valuable periodical, the *Canadian Bar Review*, which has had the excellent idea of celebrating the anniversary by a large special issue containing sixteen substantial articles by experts all of them discussing the changes which have taken place in various departments of law and the adequacy or otherwise of those changes to keep the law effective for its main function, the preservation of justice.

One of the most important articles is by Cecil A. Wright, and its appearance coincides with his appointment as Dean of the Osgoode Hall Law School, a promotion which has been received with general satisfaction by the pro-

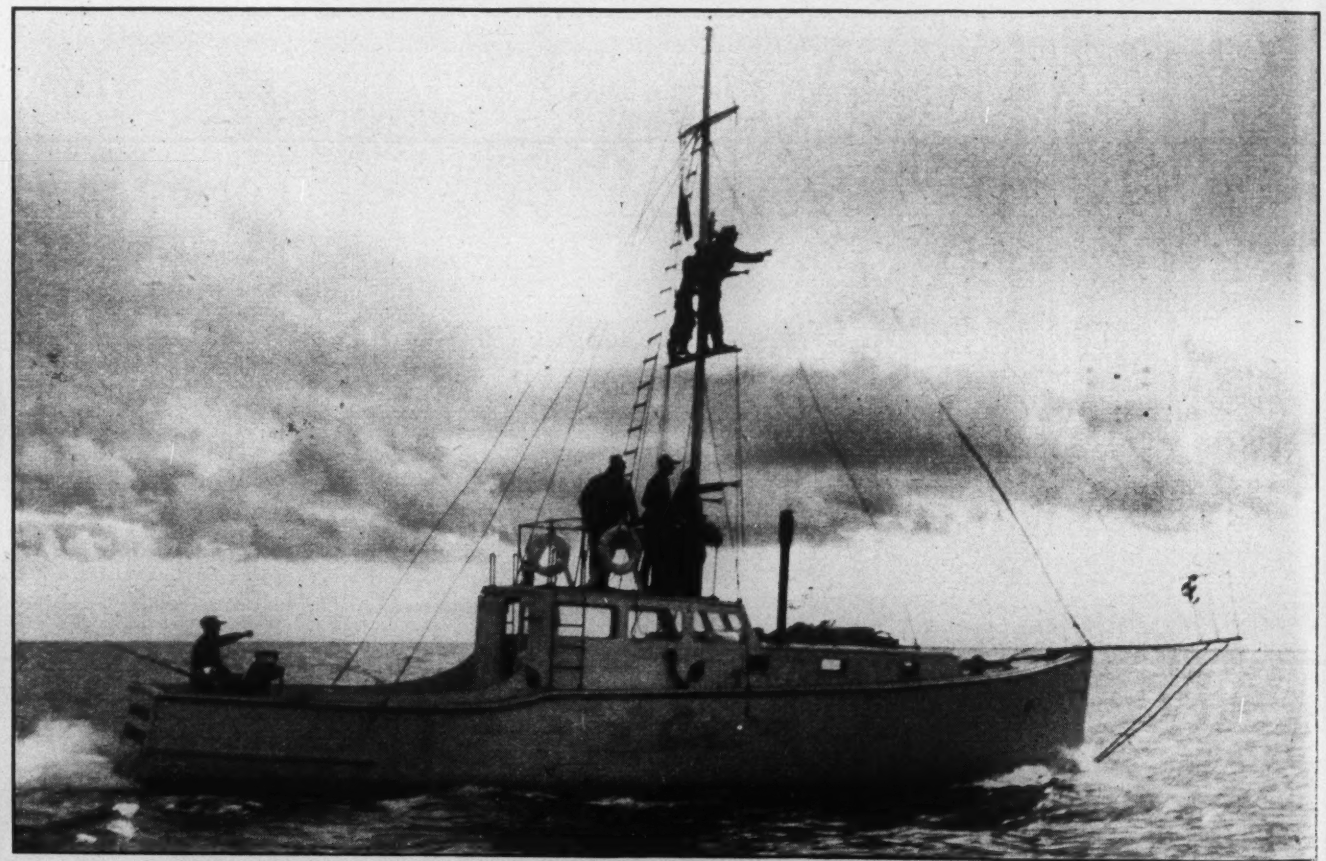
(Continued on Page Five)

Nova Scotia's Experiment Proves So Good That

Following the success of the schools for fishermen started last year, the government of Nova Scotia is operating them again this winter. Courses this year are being given in gasoline . . .

. . . and diesel marine engine operation, maintenance and repair, and in navigation. Above, Clive Boehner of Pictou is in charge of the engine courses. About 75 fishermen are attending.

Navigation classes teach everything required for inshore fishing operations, including use of radio direction-finding equipment.



Many Nova Scotian fishermen are hired by U.S. big game sportsmen for trips aboard craft such as the "Helen Lerner", built specially by the N.S. government for hunting tuna and swordfish. This is generally very lucrative employment.

Courses will enable fishermen to do own repairs and help with visiting craft which need fixing up; this schooner, docked at . . .

. . . Ocean Terminals, Halifax, is from the West Indies. Besides revenue from fishing, such fishermen's villages as famous Peggy's Cove, above, derive a large income from tourists from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Fishermen's Schools May Become Annual Event

By George Phillips

NOVA SCOTIAN shore fishermen are back in school this winter to learn the latest wrinkles in modern fishing methods. In view of the success of last year's experiment and continuing its campaign to develop and modernize the province's fishing industry, the Nova Scotia government is operating schools at Canso, Petite de Grat and Louisburg.

This year courses are being given in gasoline and diesel marine engine operation and repair, and in coastal navigation. Operation of the schools is under the direction of Howard G. Scott, New Glasgow, education officer for the fisheries division of the Department of Industry and Publicity. Clive Boehner of Pictou is chief instructor of marine engines and Captain Ralph Meredith, Dartmouth, is in charge of navigation.

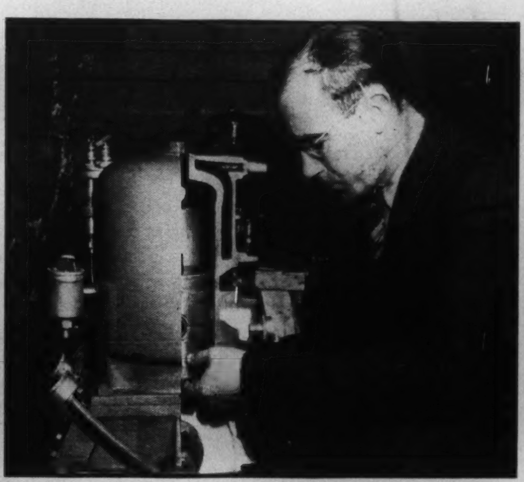
The schools are operated during the slack season when fishermen are best able to attend, and are held in fish warehouses or parish halls in the principal fishing centres where interest is greatest rather than at a central point to which most of the men would have to travel. About 75 young men between the ages of 16 and 30 are attending the three schools which will continue until March 31.

IN THE words of Francis Goyetche, working over a dismantled engine in the school at Petite de Grat, "It's a great thing. Before this we didn't really know very much about engines. Oh, yes, we used to make what repairs we could if our boat broke down outside the harbor—we had to, to get home. But we sometimes took a big chance, not knowing whether we were doing the thing correctly or not. We certainly can do a much better job now." "And" added Charles Landry, "the garages would have to charge $100 to $150 to overhaul our engines and they didn't want the work anyway, even if we could afford it."

Manufacturers have supplied models of their engines and the N.S. Department of Industry provides all the shop tools and equipment necessary for any kind of repair job. The fishermen bring their own boat engines and overhaul them while receiving instruction. Films are used in all courses for added interest.

Compass reading. Classes are held in warehouses and community halls at places where interest is greatest instead of a central point requiring more travelling for most of the men.

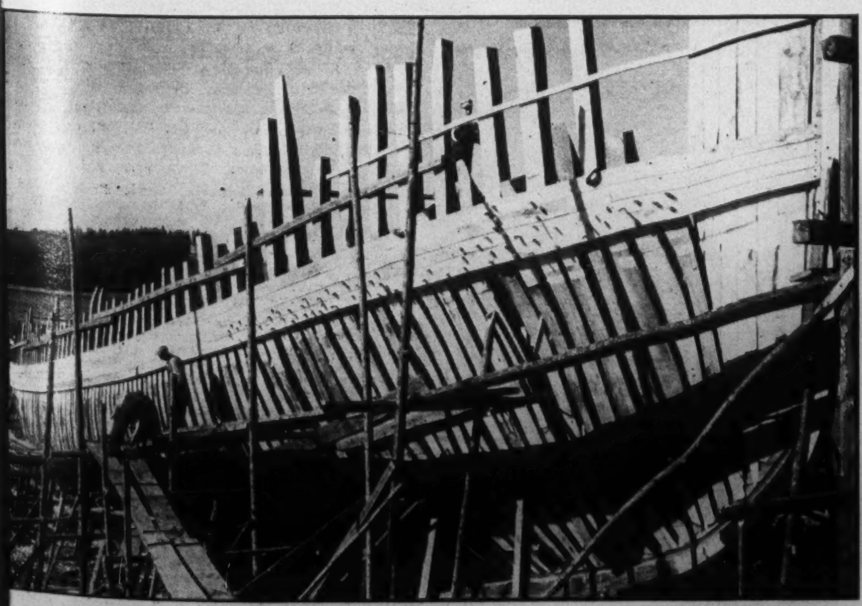
Cleaning pistons. Men bring own boat engines and overhaul them during instruction.



Cutaway of Acadia motor. Manufacturers have supplied models of their engines.

This fisherman is "blueing" crankshaft and connecting-rod bearings on 2-cycle engine.

Setting crankshaft in new block. Only 75 men can be accommodated at the three schools but additional applications to join may lead to an enlargement of the scheme next year.



Nova Scotia, long famed for quality of its wooden ships, still builds them, as at Lunenburg, above. Most of them now use gasoline or diesel engines . . .

. . . so course includes engine instruction. Above, grinding valves. Repairs carried . . .

. . . out during trips used to be "hit-or-miss," done in order to get home. This fisherman student is charting a course.

Dear Mr. Editor

Price of Insecurity

I AM very sorry for poor Peter Alameine (S.N., Jan. 24) . . . But it would have been prettier if he had restrained his own stable emotions a little longer, and not rushed into a diagnosis of U.S. ills which might have been taken from de Gobineau, the late Dr. Rosenberg, or even a certain dictator of Austrian birth. True, he has sugared his unkind words with the candy of current social scientific jargon, but his meaning is clear and inescapable. The old familiar cry: "The Latins, the central Europeans, the Slavs are all unstable. Everything that is stable stems from British stock. So, naturally keep 'em out! It was a mistake ever to let them in. Look how the U.S. is suffering from them." It would surprise me if SATURDAY NIGHT subscribed to such crude racialism.

Certainly this feverish tempo in the U.S. makes for instability and insecurity. The individual human being, seeing the severe competition in front of him, too often wonders whether he will be strong enough to meet it. The young boy or girl wants to be assured by the world that he or she has value at least in someone else's eyes. Don't sneer if they see a symbol of this value in an engagement ring. Insecurity is a price they must pay for their kind of civilization. It is a high one, too high for many; but not for those who can stay the course, and, like Faust, go on building because there is so much work to do.

This it is, at least, that has made the American people the undisputed leaders of our modern industrial world. Others have had their resources; others had the same opportunities and could have acquired an equal population. These things by themselves would not have produced the U.S. of today. When the U.S. becomes a "satisfied" country, stable and secure, it will be the end of her greatness.

STEWART C. EASTON
Columbia University, New York City.

Conservation Eyewash

MR. PLUMPTRE put his finger on the real trouble at the beginning of the first of his two articles on the Kennedy Commission's forestry report (S.N., Jan. 24 and 31): "For years, for decades, it (Ontario's forest policy) has been beset by economic waste and political skullduggery." Unfortunately, he did not develop this point of political skullduggery and the Commissioner's suggestions for preventing it or at least mitigating its tragic effect. I submit that without an understanding of what is involved, it is impossible to comprehend the wanton stupidity with which the forests of Ontario have been administered by those whom we elect to manage them. And despite many pronouncements of reform, the end does not seem to be in sight.

What must be kept in mind is that the provincial government of the day has at its disposal large areas of land carrying mature forest worth thousands and sometimes millions of dollars, that can be cut and realized on with a comparatively small outlay. The control of such limits is, therefore, a highly desirable property and it is not to be wondered at that the interests of the public have been bartered for political (and financial) advantage many times . . . It is the provincial government that is finally responsible for all the mismanagement and waste and it is wrong to blame pulp and paper and lumber company executives except as they have corrupted governments to the end that there has been little interference with and almost no inspection of their cutting. The forest service has been considerably strengthened since the appointment of the present deputy-minister Frank Macdougall, but it is still the politicians who call the tune.

For a long time the Ontario government has been able for short or long term contracts to insist on proper cutting and utilization, but has not done so. It is of only academic interest to examine the proposition suggested by Mr. Plumptre that if companies had had longer leases, they would have by now been practising proper forestry. There is little ground for thinking so, in my view, even if it is admitted that a longer lease should predispose a company in that direction. In the first place, few companies could afford the extra expenditure involved now for the benefit of the future forest, if their competitors were not forced to make equal or similar expenditures. Second, General Kennedy makes it abundantly clear that senior pulp and paper executives have heretofore been interested only in cheap wood and have paid scant attention to the future source of raw material without the perpetuation of which their shareholders' equity is in jeopardy. Third, in the U.S., where most of the forest land is owned outright by the operating companies and not leased to them by the government, there has been the same kind of profligate waste. Such evidences of reform in the U. S. as have been much publicized there, have been forced on the companies by public opinion and fear of federal government regulation, and are to a great extent eyewash, as much of the pulp and paper industry advertising about their conservation practices in Canada is eyewash.

Toronto Ont. JOHN C. W. IRWIN
Secretary, Save the Forest League, Inc.

Painful Demonstration

EVA. O. HOWARD associates my name (S.N., Feb. 7) with the idiotic notion that there is only one possible interpretation of a play; but there are also so many quite impossible ones, as every drama festival painfully demonstrates.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN COULTER.

Net Gain

I HAVE read with interest the articles by Harwood Steele and Alan Hardcastle on emigration from Britain (S. N., Nov. 15 *et seq.*) A lot of fuss seems to be created throughout our Commonwealth because a few hundred thousand Britons are clamoring to get moving. Is this very surprising? Britons have been leaving their island home and doing just this very thing steadily over the last few centuries. A lot of people, including many at home, seem very perturbed that Britain should lose these young people. Do they ever look at the other side of the balance sheet and see how many people emigrate or return to Britain? Ships from here invariably return full and the net gain to this Dominion over the last year from immigration and emigration was practically nil. Australia, operating a large, well publicized scheme fared only slightly better. Proud of their 98 per cent British population, Australians were disappointed to find their net gain mostly non-British in origin.

New Zealanders constantly bewail the fact that many of their "brains" go abroad never to return. They mostly go to Britain. Canadians, I notice, complain that they lose too many to the U.S.A. It seems strange to many that with fuel shortages, famine and bright newfangled socialist government any sane person would wish to go to the United Kingdom. So many, however, forget that of all the countries of the Commonwealth it is the easiest to enter. It is not a bit fussy whether the immigrant is miner or magnate, farm laborer or film star, wealthy or otherwise.

Wellington, N.Z. A. J. JAMES

Leopold's Return

IN HIS article on King Leopold (S. N., Feb. 7), Jaspar Sayer blames Communists for the Belgians' opposition to the return of their king. "The anti-Leopold rot," to which he refers, were the thousands of courageous men and women of the war's underground, many of whom lost their life through their remarkable sabotage work.

True, there may have been Communists among them, but the Belgian Communist Party as a whole was never in a position to call a general strike unless helped by the much more powerful and influential Socialists. The great majority of these also belonged to "the anti-Leopold rot", but were not going to support the Communists nor call a general strike.

Timmins, Ont. RENE HANSEN

Political Surgery

MR. EGGLESTON criticizes the government; he criticizes the opposition—in his article on reducing the cost of living (S. N., Jan. 24). They all fumbled!

He says, in brief, that both the government and the opposition have either failed to see what is needed or are shying away from the drastic surgery. Well, what is all the mystery? If Mr. Eggleston knows what the government is shying away from and what is needed, why doesn't he tell us?

In the same sentence Mr. Eggleston agrees that drastic surgery is required and admits knowing that it would be political suicide to advocate it. Now who's kidding whom? Does Mr. Eggleston wish us to expect any government or opposition to advocate any policy "knowing it to be political suicide"? This we all know is one of the weaknesses of the several party system of democratic government.

Hamilton, Ont. BERT DUFF

ON HIS HYDRO

WHEN I consider how my light is cut
Ere half my face is plowed with hairless ditches
By my Shavemaster, the result of which is
I'm rendered useless and unshaven, "What
Moronic and Mephistophelian mutt
Have we elected, that he burns and itches
To pull, without a warning, all the switches?"
I fondly ask. But Patience answers, "Tut!
This odor, so like prehistoric cheese,
Is not the fault of good Sir Adam Beck
Whose policy was not to complicate
Hydro with politics. Utilities,
Treated like footballs, often end in wreck:
They also swerve who steer the Ship of State."

J. E. P.

"Evening, Nipigon River," by Yvonne McK. Housser, R.C.A., is one of a quantity of silk screen prints, which have now been purchased by the Bank of Montreal for display in its branches across Canada. At the beginning of World War II the National Gallery of Canada, on the advice of artist A. Y. Jackson, turned to the silk screen process as the best way to meet the armed forces' requests for pictures to enliven the barracks, and more than 30,000 prints were distributed. Since the war these prints have proved valuable for the study of art in the schools. Twenty-seven Canadian artists are represented.

Passing Show

IN MANITOBA it is proposed that it should take three times as many registered electors to make a single-seat constituency in the cities as in the rural parts. Of course only about one-third of the registered urban electors vote, which does sort of even things up.

•

Some people think that whoever it was that ordered the Ontario blackout had had a black-out himself before he did it.

•

Announcement that the ban applies only to "unoccupied" coffins suggests that there may be a brisk business of undertakers' assistants going across the line and returning in a nice new casket.

•

Or Was It Collect?

A representative of business before the Price Probe sent a thousand-word telegram protesting the treatment he got. To most of us this is just a proof of profiteering.

•

The Ottawa *Journal* recalls the case of a British prizefighter who became Speaker of the House of Commons at Westminster. The subtle suggestion that it would be a good idea to have an ex-prizefighter as Speaker at Ottawa will not be lost on Parliament.

•

If Mr. Abbott should become prime minister of Canada, with Mr. Costello prime minister of Ireland, the relations of the two countries should be harmonious—or should they?

•

The shortage of electricity in Ontario is said to be caused by low water levels in rivers and lakes beyond the Ottawa. Mr. Drew could fix the whole thing by sending a few rain-making planes over the province of Quebec.

•

Study in Plurals

The trouble in Palestine is (partly) the Mussulmans. In Czechoslovakia it is the muscle-men.

•

New book is called "Henry Wallace: the Man and the Myth." Is it the man or the myth that they're trying to run for President?

•

The Canadian Congress of Labor opposes the pegging of wages to the cost of living. Any similarity of movement between wages and prices will therefore be purely coincidental.

•

Lucy says she hopes Prokofieff, convicted of "anti-democratic tendencies," will now rewrite "Peter and the Wolf" so that Peter, who exhibited a dangerous degree of free enterprise, will get eaten by the wolf, who obviously represents—well, you know who.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

fession. Dean Wright is a very young man for so responsible a post, but his achievements in "taking the law out of mothballs" and accommodating it to the philosophy and ethics of a new age are already noteworthy. His article deals with "torts", and is an emphatic vindication of the American concept as developed in the last twenty-five years under the leadership of Cardozo, as against the British concept which has remained largely concerned with legal rules, definitions and standards rather than with facts. England, says Dean Wright, until recently "has lived in isolated splendor in matters legal, concerned only with decisions of its own jurisdiction", an attitude which he considers impracticable because of the extent to which philosophical changes, operating widely throughout the western world, are affecting the whole basis of the rights of injured parties.

Mr. Vincent C. MacDonald of the Dalhousie Law School discusses the Canadian Constitution and concludes that as things are today it "fails to arm either the Dominion or provincial governments with *that combination of legal power and financial resource* needed by each for its proper role." He thinks that the easiest type of amendment to obtain would be that which enables either authority to delegate to the other "its legislative power in relation to specified matters for defined periods", though he does not suggest that this is the ideal method of improvement.

Mr. F. R. Scott discusses the rise of administrative law ("no older than the *Canadian Bar Review*") and the immense new problems which it has created. Mr. Bora Laskin succeeds in making the labor legislation of Canada look precisely like the jungle of contradictions and obstructions which it certainly is, and deplores that little of the writing about it by Canadian lawyers makes any attempt "to explore underlying conceptions or to articulate any fundamental approach".

It is difficult to conceive how, within the limited space of 360 pages, so great a range of such important subjects could have been more efficiently dealt with, and the volume should, until it is outdated, be part of the library of every lawyer and many outside of that noble profession.

A Fatter Year Book

THE Canada Year Book continues to grow at a slightly higher rate than the Canadian population. The 1946 book was xxvii plus 1224 pages, or 1251; the 1947 book just received is xxxvi plus 1239 pages, or 1275. The increase is 24 pages or 2 per cent. At this rate in ten or fifteen years it will be necessary to divide the thing into two volumes; it is already too heavy for convenience.

There are as usual a number of special articles which will not be repeated in the following issues, among them being a very detailed description of the ticket-of-leave system, more commonly known as parole, from which there emerges the interesting fact that in 47 years of operation of the system only 5.5 per cent of the paroled prisoners "have lapsed into crime that has necessitated return to prison." The attached statistics deal with the 47 years as a whole only and make no divisions into periods; it would be interesting to know whether the rate of recidivism is increasing or decreasing.

The coming into being of the Forest Insect Control Board, under an order-in-council of September 14, 1945, is saluted with an article on Noxious Forest Insects and Their Control, which is of the first importance because of the light that it sheds on the deterioration of forest stands after a bad attack of infestation. Spruce regeneration is heavily reduced, and spruce is replaced by balsam, and "any forest containing over 30 per cent of balsam is more than likely to succumb to budworm attack upon reaching maturity." Each successive regrowth then carries it further towards a pure balsam stand. In the last ten-year period 74 per cent of forest depletion was by cutting and 26 per cent by fire and pests. Insects and tree diseases have latterly been much more destructive than fire.

The Directory of Sources of Official Information, which used to occupy forty pages, has now been replaced by a tabular guide to the offices from which knowledge on various subjects can be obtained. The old list of publications has been abandoned, for sufficient reason, since the King's Printer now supplies without charge a monthly official list of all government publications printed from type, which is much more up-to-date than the Year Book can be. The tabular guide will get the Year Book into some trouble; under History it credits no province with any source of information except Ontario, Manitoba and B. C., which is calculated to cause great distress to the Provincial Archivists of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

THE TIDE THAT TURNED

Voting and the Veto

AT the meeting in Havana to form an International Trade Organization, the United Kingdom delegates have suggested that, on the governing body, countries should vote in proportion to their economic importance. This is what takes place in the two organizations founded at Bretton Woods, the World Bank and the Monetary Fund. On all other world organizations the rule is: one-country one-vote.

The London *Economist* reports that "the overwhelming majority at Havana is against it (the British suggestion) and favors equal voting rights for all." But this means that the veto or something very like it will have to be given to a few great powers who, perhaps naturally, are afraid of resigning themselves to the policies of any international body on which (say) the Latin American countries and the Arab States command a majority.

We think that voting on the basis of economic and perhaps military strength is far sounder than the veto. We would like to know whether the Canadian delegates at Havana are backing the British proposal.

Who Censors Hansard?

MR. SPEAKER informed the Commons last week that the elimination from Hansard of a piece of backchat between two Social Credit members and Mr. Hartt of Montreal was by the consent of the members concerned and in the interests of the House. We can assure him that nobody cares a hoot about the consent of the members concerned, and that practically nobody agrees with his view that the elimination was in the interests of the House.

The elimination took place before even the preliminary edition of Hansard was printed, and we have therefore no official knowledge of what was eliminated. We take it that one or all of the participants became ashamed of what had been said and wanted it suppressed, and that if one of them was not ashamed he was persuaded to consent to the elimination of the whole passage in order that the blank should not be too noticeable.

We neither know nor care who was responsible for the passage being such that it was thought to be in the interests of the House to eliminate it. We do know that when anybody, or any group of persons, starts tampering with the record of the debates of the elected House of Commons for any reason whatever, there can be no limit to the extent to which such tampering may go. This sort of thing began with Mr. St. Laurent's remark about Canadian troops being kicked out from Germany, a phrase which he obviously should not have used and which was heavily toned down in the official record. We protested against that emasculation at the time, but the present case is infinitely worse.

Mr. St. Laurent was a highly placed minister of the Crown, and it could at least be suggested that his language might impair Canada's relations with other governments—though it is in the last degree unlikely that such governments would fail to learn of what he actually said as distinguished from what he was officially recorded as saying. No international amenities are likely to be disturbed by the utterances of the gentlemen from Montreal and Alberta; and if they feel that their exchanges are likely to exacerbate the feelings of people here at home the time to remember that fact was before they made them and not after.

The people of Canada are entitled to know, by means of the reporting service which their taxes pay for, exactly what their elected representatives say, no matter how silly, how vulgar, how inept, how bigoted, how prejudiced, those utterances may be. These are thoroughly bad precedents, and the whole business should be stopped right now, and whoever was responsible for this last case should be smartly rapped on the knuckles. Obviously the participants in the debate were responsible in only a very minor degree; they could not have made their expurgation without the aid of a much higher authority.

Pictures of the North

WE HAVE had occasion more than once to refer to the pictorial excellence, as well as the historical and topographical interest, of *The Beaver*, the quarterly periodical of the Hudson's Bay Company edited by Clifford Wilson and published in Winnipeg. But we realize more fully what it has done to make the true charm of our Northland visible to all interested persons, now that we have seen "The New North in Pictures" (Ryerson, $5), a large volume containing 236 pictures in black-and-white and four pages in magnificent color. There is here the work of the most brilliant photographers who have ever visited the Arctic—Margaret Bourke-White, Nicholas Morant, Max Sauer, the late Harvey Bassett and many others known to SATURDAY NIGHT readers—along with many a lucky shot by skilled amateurs. There is the first air picture taken in the North, on October 22, 1920, near the Pas; there is a brilliant print in full color of Eskimos visiting the *Nascopie*; there are records of every aspect of Northern life, selected and arranged with an artist's skill and a minimum of reading matter. Nor are the Alaska Highway and the Aurora Borealis neglected.

Puzzles in Quebec

IN THE Province of Quebec it is becoming apparent that to an English-speaking jury "seditious libel" is an entirely different thing from what it is to a French-speaking jury, and French-speaking Witnesses of Jehovah will presumably henceforth ask to be tried by an English-speaking jury—a request which ought, we presume, to be within their legal rights. It would seem desirable that some higher court should ultimately make a decision between the two kinds of verdict, for it seems obvious that the same thing cannot be a crime for one jury and no crime for another jury in the same province. Perhaps the Attorney General will be good enough to appeal the English-speaking jury's verdict.

The Padlock Law suffers from no such troubles, for here the Attorney General is his own prosecutor, court and sheriff. Nobody knows what Communism is, but premises are being closed by the Attorney General because they have in his opinion been used for Communist purposes, and apparently nothing can be done about it. It is a method which we do not like, not because we approve of Communism or Communists, but because we are deeply opposed to the exercise of arbitrary power even with the most excellent objectives.

Non-Discrimination

SEVERAL M.P.'s have been objecting to the fact that our new import controls apply equally to all countries, and not just to the United States. We hope they will change their minds.

The World Trade meeting is still going on in Havana, trying to lay down rules about trade policy for all countries. Among the rules we are fighting for there is this very principle of "non-discrimination"—of treating everyone in the same way instead of having a different set of trade regulations for each country.

At Havana some countries, especially the Latin ones, want to keep almost complete freedom to impose import restrictions, in any form and of any type, on other countries. No country—no country in the world—has more to lose than Canada if they get their way. As far as the rest of the world is concerned, our dollar is almost as scarce a currency as the American dollar; other countries are almost as likely to put special restrictions on imports from Canada as from the United States. And, of course, we are far more dependent on exports for our prosperity than the U.S.

If we want to avoid special discrimination against our exports we must treat our imports from all countries alike. If we want to get Scotch whisky from the United Kingdom we shall have to go on taking in a bit of Bourbon from the U.S.A.

Louder, Please!

THE other day, up in Ottawa, we dropped in to see how the price probe was getting on. We found it in the Railway Committee Room of the the House of Commons, a vast, box-like chamber.

The committee was sitting in the middle of the room, around a hollow-square table, with six or eight M.P.'s along each side. Behind the M.P.'s were other tables, where some officials and some of the press people were sitting, and behind that again rows of empty chairs. We sidled into the end of one of the press tables.

For some time we tried to hear what was going on, but the architect who designed the room had apparently held the view that Members of Parliament should be seen and not heard, so we came out again. Later we got hold of a copy of the official proceedings for that day, just to find out what they were talking about when we were there. It ran, in part, as follows:

MR. MAYBANK: Mr. Chairman, we are getting signals from distant parts of the room. Would the witness speak louder, please? . . . (p. 72)

MR. LESAGE: Will you speak louder. . . (p. 72)

MR. LESAGE: Will you speak a little louder, Mr. Mayhew, we cannot hear you . . . (p.80)

THE WITNESS: Would you speak a little louder, Mr. Maybank? . . . (p. 90)

THE CHAIRMAN: They cannot hear you, would you speak a little louder . . . (p. 90)

THE EVERLASTING NO

THE Delegates, all in morning coats
 And pin-striped pantaloons,
Make noble speeches and cast their votes
 In languorous afternoons,
Arranging the world to suit their taste
 On a proper, logical plan.
—One trivial fact has not been faced;
 The negativeness of man.

The camel-riders, lean as a whip,
 And deep as a desert-well,
Have little faith in a fellowship
 Designed by the Infidel,
So they scoff at the Nations' Delegates,
 And scorn their partition-plan.
—For nothing in all the world abates
 The negativeness of man.

J. E. M.

A Total War on Bad Housing to Meet the Current Crisis

By BENJAMIN HIGGINS

In his second article on the housing situation in Canada (first, S.N., Feb. 14), Professor Higgins of McGill University's Department of Economics notes that national housing projects have made little contribution towards solving the problem for families in the middle and lower income groups. No single step can correct the condition. The writer outlines a series of integrated measures, including a reduction of the down-payment and of the cost of land and construction, with a longer period of amortization.

Professor Higgins was formerly Chief of the Housing Unit for the U.S. War Production Board. He is a member of the Subcommittee on Housing and Planning in the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction.

WHAT does the future hold for housing? So far as one can judge, the housing situation will get worse before it gets better. The rate of private housing construction seems to have reached its limit. Returns are still incomplete, but the indications are that the Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation target for 1947 (80,000 units) was not reached. It looks as though 1947 construction was scarcely enough to meet current needs for new families and obsolescence, and did nothing to reduce the backlog.

In 1948 even if no recession develops, private housing construction will probably fall off. There are in Canada about 250,000 families with incomes about $3,000 a year. In other words, there are about that many families who can *afford* houses at the prices at which private enterprise is *willing* to provide them at the present time. Since the war, we have already completed some 190,000 new houses. One more year's construction at current rates would provide a new house for every Canadian family who could afford one at current prices. Of course, some people are buying houses who cannot afford them, building up trouble for the future. But obviously, not even half the families that can afford new houses are going to buy them. Present rates of construction can continue only if some means is found of tapping the huge market among middle and low income bracket families, a market that private enterprise seems unable to serve under current conditions.

We have, of course, a National Housing Act of 1944, recently revised. But this Act cannot contribute materially to the solution of the housing problem and, if carelessly administered, could easily make it worse.

The only provision in the Act for "low rental" housing consists of two kinds of federal government assistance for projects undertaken by private limited dividend corporations. First, the government will advance up to 90 per cent of the lending value of "low rental" projects, with three per cent interest and 50-year amortization; second, the federal government undertakes to cover half the loss borne by a municipality in purchasing slum areas and reselling them to limited dividend corporations for "low rental" projects.

Unfortunately, "low rental housing" as defined by the Act consists merely of housing for "a family of low income," which is a family whose income is "less than five times the economic rental of a family housing unit required to provide sufficient accommodation for the said family." An "economic rental" is defined in turn as "a rental at the rate of 12 per cent per annum of the cost of construction of the family housing unit." Thus, if it costs $6,000 to provide "sufficient accommodation" for a family of six, an "economic rental" for the dwelling would be $60 per month, and a "family of low income" would be one earning less than $300 per month. Roughly speaking, therefore, all families below the top 10 per cent of the income scale qualify as "families of low income" under the Act.

Moreover, insurance companies, who have been the main borrowers under the Act thus far, are not limited to "low rental housing" but may build "moderate cost housing." Thus, under the Act federal assistance is available to private enterprise for the construction of housing to rent for $60 per month or more, and to meet half the "windfall" profit of owners of slum property who sell their holdings at a high price to a municipality, and then, grouped together as a "limited dividend corporation," buy it back at a low price, clear it, and build expensive apartments on the site! The effect of such a policy would be to drive the occupants of the demolished slum dwellings into neighboring low rental housing, aggravating the existing overcrowding and accelerating the deterioration of slum or near-slum properties.

Demolishing Slums

So far, the projects executed under the Act have involved no slum clearance; but rentals on postwar projects have been even higher than those suggested above. So far, the worst that can be said of the Act is that it has made no contribution whatsoever to the solution of the housing problem for families in the middle and lower income groups, and only a minor contribution towards meeting the housing problem of the upper income third. If the time ever comes when the shortage of houses has been made up, and the nation can afford to tackle the appalling slum conditions that prevail in cities, towns, hamlets, and above all in rural areas of Canada, the current legislation could aggravate rather than alleviate slum conditions. It is not enough to demolish slums; the slums must be replaced by housing available at rentals that existing slum dwellers can afford, that is, at $15 to $20 per month.

It is not difficult to outline a program for the solution of Canada's housing problem. There is no mystery as to what is needed. The necessary measures are suggested in broad outline by existing practice in various countries, by the recommendations of the Sub-committee on Housing and Community Planning of the Dominion Advisory Committee on Reconstruction (Curtis Report), by the brief of the Canadian Federation of Mayors, by the proposals of the Canadian Welfare Council, by the recommendations of the Canadian Construction Association. Indeed, all who have studied the housing situation carefully, and who have no vested interest in existing malpractice, have come to the same general conclusions, and differ only on details of administration and in the relative emphasis given to various parts of the program.

On the other hand, there is no panacea for housing. No single, simple step will in itself do the job. A series of integrated measures is required.

Longer Amortization

First, an all-out attack must be made on housing costs. The legislation to date has concentrated upon the purely financial aspect of costs. The 1946 revision of the Act, for example, provides for direct loans from the federal government to the owner of a house, and the implication is that the interest rates on such loans might be lower than the present 4½ per cent on N.H.A. loans. Further reduction of interest rates is all to the good, but does little to reduce housing costs. On a $6,000 house with a 20-year mortgage, a reduction of interest rates by one per cent would save the occupant a mere $1.50 per month on his housing costs. Extending the amortization period is a more effective device for reducing *monthly* costs; a 30-year mortgage at 5 per cent will cost the occupant of a $6,000 house about $7 less per month than a 20-year mortgage. But longer amortization increases the *total* cost, since interest must be paid for a longer period.

More helpful would be a further reduction in the proportion of the cost of a house that must be paid in cash. Today, even with N.H.A. assistance, it is difficult to get a loan covering more than 80 per cent of the cost of a $6,000 house. There is no reason why the down-payment should not be reduced to five per cent or less. The "pooling system" in use on N.H.A. loans, together with government participation in the mortgage, makes investment in housing under the Act virtually riskless for the private lender; on $80 million of loans made under the prewar housing acts, total losses to government to private lenders combined was less than $1,000. With this sort of experience, there is no reason for requiring such large down-payments.

Some enthusiasts have recommended cooperative housing as a solution to the housing problem. Cooperatives can achieve certain economies in buying and construction, and the cooperative way of life no doubt has much to recommend it. Cooperatives might properly receive special consideration as borrowers under the Act. However, there is little indication that the cooperative organization can in itself produce truly low cost housing. One of the most widely publicized plans for cooperative housing in the United States was the "Camden Plan" of "mutual home ownership." Under this system, members made monthly payments to cover interest and amortization, and also contributed to a reserve for maintenance and repairs, vacancies, and the risks of temporary losses of income. The occupant's monthly cost under this plan was over $30 per month, despite the fact that the labor for site improvement was provided free by the federal government. The experience of other cooperative projects is much the same. Cooperatives can contribute to the solution of the housing problem for the middle income groups, but cooperation is not a route to low cost housing.

Only a direct attack on the cost of land and of construction can achieve a significant reduction in the cost of housing. Such an attack would require, among other things, prosecution under the Combines Investigation Act of monopolies in the construction industry. If such legal measures prove ineffective, it might

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become necessary for the government to build "pilot plants" to produce construction materials, and to demonstrate the possibility of reducing their costs.

Restrictive practices of labor should be eliminated by promising labor a large volume of construction in good times and bad, and a guaranteed annual wage, so that the fear of reducing employment opportunities through labor-saving devices would be dispelled. Architects should be encouraged to direct their skill towards the design of low cost housing, through frequent government competitions with attractive prizes. Finally, government research in housing should be extended beyond the laboratory, and experiments should be undertaken in the construction of whole projects, utilizing new techniques and new methods of project design, after the manner of experimental building projects in Britain. Speculation in land values should be eliminated by a broadening of town planning legislation, strict control of land use, and perhaps by public ownership of development rights, after the manner of the British Town and Country Planning legislation.

Expand Construction

Finally, if enough houses are to be built in the next few years to meet growing needs, make up shortages, and eliminate substandard housing as well, we shall need a still further expanded construction industry. Additional construction workers must be trained and the output of construction materials further increased. Moreover, the leakages of construction materials and labor into unessential uses must be stopped by an effective system of priorities.

Measures of this kind should solve the housing problem for the middle income groups, but they would not make adequate housing available to the lowest income third for a long time to come. For this group, subsidies will be necessary. Judging from American experience, an average subsidy of about one-third of the economic rental will be required. Experience in many countries indicates that the most satisfactory form of subsidy is an annual payment by the central government to local housing authorities, which are creatures of municipal government. Provision for capital loans and grants is also helpful. For rural areas, where home ownership is inseparably intertwined with farm ownership, subsidization of home ownership may be necessary. The extremely low average rentals achieved on American public housing projects (about $18 monthly economic rental with an average rent to the tenant of $12 per month) were achieved partly by a 60-year amortization. Obviously, home "ownership" becomes even more mythical than it now is, if amortization is extended to 60 years. Subsidization of home ownership might take the form of an initial capital grant, big enough to permit amortization of the balance over a period of, say 30 years, without raising monthly payments above the figure that farmers can afford.

Treading on Toes

This constellation of measures would constitute a total war on bad housing comparable to our total war on fascism. Some of the measures required, like measures in any war, will mean treading on some people's toes. Some of the people whose toes must be trodden are accustomed to being treaders, not treadees. Strong and articulate opposition to such an all-out attack on the housing problem has existed in the past and will exist in the future. Federal, provincial, and local governments, whose cooperation under federal leadership is necessary to the initiation and execution of an effective housing program, always lend an ear to strong and articulate opposition. Nothing but still stronger and still more articulate insistence by the masses of the voters will persuade any democratic government to launch the kind of war on bad housing that Canadians as a whole certainly want.

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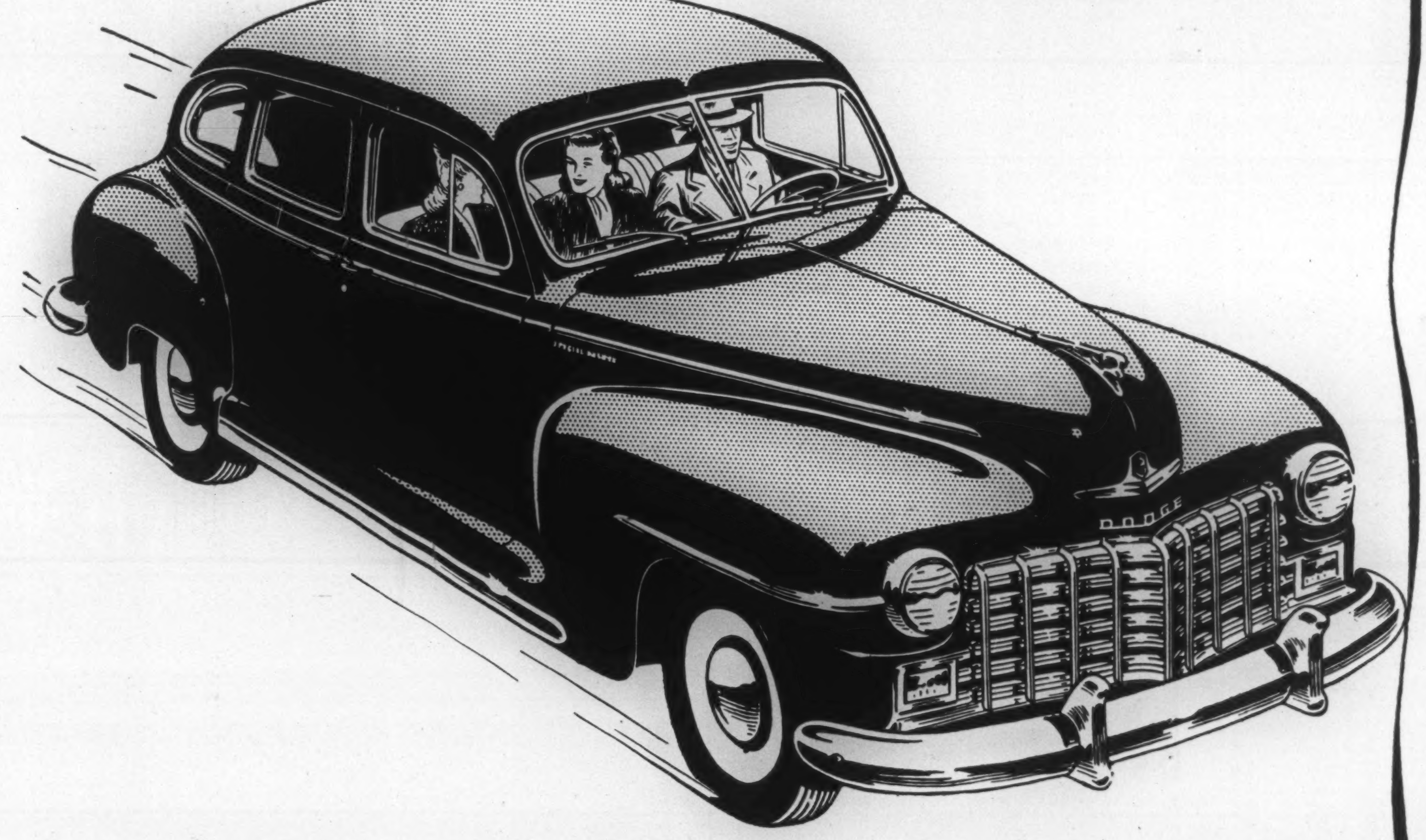

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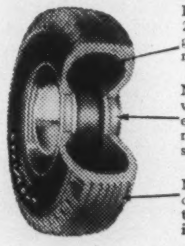

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OTTAWA LETTER

No Tampering with Hansard Record Under Pressure from Members

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

A DANGEROUS precedent was established in the House of Commons last week. An exchange between several members, during the debate on the Address from the Throne, which lasted two or three minutes and which occupied about a page and a half in the typewritten transcript of the Hansard reporter's notes, was censored and deleted and did not appear in the printed record the following morning. The responsibility for the action must, by his own acknowledgment, rest on the Speaker of the House of Commons. Whatever be the merits of this particular incident, it introduces, to my mind, a principle quite at variance to that "Freedom of Information and of the Press" of which so much is being made by a Commission of the United Nations. Or, if that puts it on too lofty a plane, it certainly threatens the ability of the Canadian citizen to make sure exactly what is going on in the House of Commons, and what kind of members represent him. A few more such amendments and editings of Hansard, and readers of that important record will begin to ask themselves how nearly what they read coincides with what actually is occurring in the Commons.

It is surprising that no greater volume of protest against the incident has arisen. On the following day, Mr. Stanley Knowles, C.C.F. member for Winnipeg North Centre, arose in the House and spoke. (My quotation is from the unrevised but Official Report of the Commons: in addition I was in the Gallery and heard it, so that I have no doubt about the authenticity of this particular exchange. It was not censored!)

Mr. Knowles: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege on a different matter. [The member for Maple Creek had just finished raising a point of his own. W. E.] Yesterday afternoon, during the course of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, there was a period of about two or three minutes, which all hon. members will recall, when some things were said which were rather disgraceful. There were remarks about multiple marriages, anti-Semitism and a few things like that, and references to a member not having sense enough, together with demands for withdrawal, and so on. I was ashamed that such things were said on the floor of the house, but my question of privilege is this:

"I discovered that the proceedings for that whole period of two or three minutes have been completely deleted from Hansard. I am sure I express the views of many members when I appeal to all hon. members to stop embarrassing the editors of Hansard, who are doing a good job, and stop embarrassing Your Honor by asking for the deletion of remarks merely because members are ashamed of those remarks later on. Hansard is doing an excellent job. In my view, it is ninety-nine and forty-four one-hundredths correct, but these occasional deletions and changes are giving a wrong impression in the country."

"Interests of the House"

Mr. Speaker: "I may say to the hon. member that the words to which he has reference were deleted from Hansard with the consent of all concerned and I believe it was in the interests of the House."

Mr. Knowles: "Was it with the consent of the House?"

Mr. Speaker: "It was with the consent of the members interested."

Mr. Knowles: "But we are all interested, Mr. Speaker."

The members "interested"—in the sense that their words were in the portion of the transcript not sent forward to the printer, and withdrawn from the Press Gallery—are reported to have been Maurice Hartt, Liberal member for Cartier, Solon Low, leader of the Social Credit Party, John Blackmore, former member, and E. G. Hansell. The exchange took place in the middle of a speech by Norman Jaques, Social Credit member for Wetaskiwin, and it would be fair comment that the heated remarks arose from Mr. Jaques' introduction of the general theme of Semitism and anti-Semitism into his speech. But the details of the incident expunged from the record are immaterial. The objectionable thing is the establishment of a precedent that, to use the phraseology of the Speaker, words can be deleted from Hansard with the consent of all the members concerned and if the Speaker and the Hansard editor believe that such expunging is "in the interests of the House."

What makes this incident more disturbing is that a practice seems to be growing in the House—and I have heard of it happening also in the Senate—of permitting speakers to amend the meaning or even to recommend the deletion of things they have been correctly heard as saying. It is time for a halt if the confidence of the public is not to be shaken. The Hansard reporters are competent and conscientious men, and provided they get the proper backing from the Speaker and the whole House they can be counted upon to continue supplying the Canadian public with a remarkably accurate and comprehensive report of what goes on in the Commons.

A Free Press Gallery

No attempt was made last Thursday to clamp down any censorship on the Press Gallery. That point should be made clear. Anyone who was in the Press Gallery was completely free to report the whole exchange, if he could catch it. The incident occurred, however, late in the afternoon, when the Gallery was relatively empty, and in any event the acoustics of the House are such that remarks made two-thirds of the way down the Chamber, in the vicinity of the seat occupied by Mr. Jaques, are extremely difficult to hear. A reporter would hardly take a chance attempting a full report of possibly libelous material without a check with the Hansard report, and that was withdrawn with the consent and approval of the Speaker. The result was that the incident received a very limited coverage at the time. But the right of a reporter to cover the incident fully without risking legal action seems to me to be indisputable, even if the Official Report of Hansard omits any reference.

My basis for such a conclusion is an address made a few months ago in Toronto by Alexander Stark, a Toronto barrister, who has made an extensive study of the subject.

So long as reporters are present and can hear what is said, there is no serious danger that parliamentary proceedings will not be adequately disclosed to the public of Canada, no matter what is done with the official records. When the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, toned down his reference to the Canadian occupation troops being "kicked out" of Germany, the original version got a good deal more publicity than his more diplomatic substitution. But it would be a most reassuring thing if the House of Commons itself laid down a stern rule that Official Hansard was to be as complete and accurate an account of what went on as is humanly possible. The members should instruct the Speaker to protect the editor and staff of Hansard from any pressure from the members to delete or amend or otherwise edit the sense of the reports. Everyone knows that Hansard reporters improve the diction and syntax of most of the speakers they report, and there is no objection to such literary polishing. But the sense of any statement ought to be sacred, and not subject to subsequent mangling or censoring. There should be no repetitions of last Thursday's deplorable episode.

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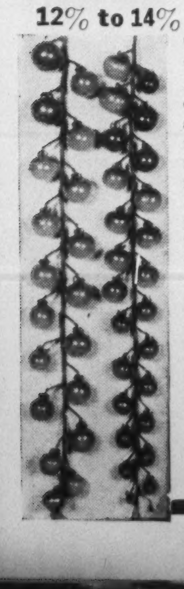

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Are Provinces to Have Dominion Status?

By EUGENE FORSEY

This is the first of a series of articles in which Mr. Forsey attacks the widespread tendency of provincial politicians, in many of the Canadian provinces, to assert the right of the provinces to a degree of independence, and a share in the government of the Dominion, which he maintains are wholly unwarranted by anything in the British North America Act.

This article deals with the Quebec claim of a right to be consulted on the admission of Newfoundland. Future articles will deal with the claim to a right to intervene in the appointment of the Lieutenant Governor, the objection to disallowance, and other similar questions.

Mr. Forsey, besides being a well known authority on constitutional problems, is Director of Research for the Canadian Congress of Labor.

MR. DUPLESSIS' recent outburst on the admission of Newfoundland to Confederation is only the latest and most extravagant manifestation of a widespread tendency to confer on the provinces something which can best be described as a form of Dominion status. The theory seems to be that the provinces are not parts of one nation, Canada, but autonomous communities, in no way subordinate to the Dominion, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the Canadian Commonwealth of Nations.

This theory is unfortunately not confined to any one party, nor to provincial politicians eager to magnify their office. Liberals, Conservatives and C.C.F.-ers, professors, lawyers and journalists, have vied with each other in asserting for the provinces powers wholly at variance with the text of the British North America Act itself, with the facts of constitutional history and practice, and with the clear and unmistakable intentions of the Fathers of Confederation.

Fantastic Claim

Nothing could be more fantastic than the claim that the provinces have a right to be consulted on the admission of Newfoundland. In the first place, this matter is explicitly covered by the British North America Act of 1867, sections 146 and 147, as amended by the British North America Act of 1915, section 1 (1) (vi). Section 146 provides that the King, by order-in-council, on addresses from both Houses of the Parliament of Canada and the Houses of the respective legislatures of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, may admit those colonies or provinces to Confederation on such terms as are set forth in the addresses and as the King approves, and that the order-in-council shall have the same effect as if it had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Section 147, as amended in 1915, provides that if Newfoundland comes in, it shall have six senators. The only body in Canada that has a word to say on the subject is the parliament of Canada. There is not one syllable about consulting the provinces or even informing them.

The upholders of "provincial rights" will doubtless point out that a great many of the terms of the British North America Act have in practice been modified, sometimes almost out of all recognition, by judicial decision and by custom, usage and convention. This is perfectly true, but it has no application to this case. There has never been any judicial decision on the meaning of sections 146 and 147, and the practice in admitting new provinces, and even in abortive attempts to admit them, has always conformed strictly to the letter of the law.

In 1869, the parliament of Canada actually passed an Address for the admission of Newfoundland, and authorized negotiations with Prince Edward Island, though neither colony came in. In 1871, parliament passed an Address for the admission of British Columbia and that province was admitted. In 1873, parliament passed an Address for the admission of Prince Edward Island, and that province was admitted. In 1893 and 1895, negotiations took place with Newfoundland, though again, of course, they came to nothing.

Solitary Hint

In none of these cases were the provinces consulted, and in none of the parliamentary debates was there any suggestion that they should be. The solitary hint of anything of the kind was in the debate on the resolutions for the admission of British Columbia, March 31, 1871, when Mr. Bodwell moved an amendment, "That the proposed terms of the union with British Columbia provide for its representation in the Senate by three members and in the House of Commons by six members, while its population is about 10,000, and such representation is enormously in excess of the proper number according to population, and is in violation of the fundamental principle of the fact (sic) between the provinces, a principle which ought not to be disturbed without the consent of the provinces, and that the said resolutions be referred back to a committee of the whole for the purpose of reducing the number of representatives of British Columbia in the House of Commons." This was defeated, 87-58, with Cartier, Langevin, Tilley and Tupper in the majority, and Galt in the minority. The rather meagre Hansard of the day does not record any debate on it.

Mr. Duplessis is especially savage about the proposed representation of Newfoundland in the Senate and the House of Commons: six Senators and seven M.P.'s. "By what right and under what convention," he demands, "can the Federal government decide these questions without consulting the provinces and Quebec particularly?" The answer, of course, is: by the express terms of the British North America Act, and by unbroken constitutional usage. Mr. Duplessis says that Quebec's extra eight members under the British

(*Continued on Page 12*)

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Farmers are doing it because individually they produce more to-day than in 1900, but it means hard work. And there is no harder working group of people in the world than the Canadian farmers. But hard work alone would not be enough to accomplish such results. They do it by a combination of hard work and modern machinery.

Typical of the great, efficiency-increasing machinery of the farm to-day is the Self-Propelled Combine, pictured above, which Massey-Harris first introduced in 1939. With this machine, 1 man can cut and thresh enough wheat in 1 day to make 55,000 loaves of bread.

Modern farm machinery has increased the productive capacity of Canadian agriculture to where it provides an abundant surplus for the needs of those in other lands, and makes an important contribution to Canada's great export trade.

Similarly Massey-Harris machines are helping to increase farm production in 72 countries of 6 continents.

A Canadian Company With a World-Wide Organization

Established in 1847, the Company is now the largest maker of farm implements in the British Empire, with four factories in Canada, three in United States, one in England and one in France; branch offices throughout Canada and United States and at Manchester, Paris, Marquette, Bordeaux, Nantes, Lyons, Toulouse, Berlin, Brussels, Copenhagen, Durban, Johannesburg, East London, Cape Town, Salisbury, Nakuru, Oran, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Montevideo, Porto Alegre, Christchurch, Palmerston, Auckland, Dunedin; represented in Australia by H. V. McKay Massey Harris Proprietary Ltd.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Canadians and Un-Canadians

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOT long ago I received a letter accusing me of being un-Canadian and asking me why I didn't go and live in the United States.

It was a diffuse and angry letter and the only notable thing about it was the use of the term un-Canadian, a new word in the international glossary.

Un-Canadianism is still an unrecognized phenomenon in our country. When it was felt necessary to investigate Communist tactics in the United States, no one had any difficulty about labeling Communist activities. They were un-American. But it didn't occur to anyone to describe as un-Canadian the activities of our espionage participants. Nor did anyone condemn as un-Canadian the procedure of rounding up a group of espionage suspects and holding them without trial. We said it was un-British.

Similarly Mr. Duplessis' action in padlocking Communist newspaper offices is condemned as un-British, undemocratic and certainly unedifying. But nobody has come forward with the suggestion that it is untypical of Canada, or un-Canadian.

It seems clear that we won't be in a position to decide what sort of behavior is typically un-Canadian until we make up our minds about what is definitely Canadian.

With other countries this seems to be a comparatively simple matter. The typical American, for instance, has been taught to salute his country's flag.

But in Canada we haven't a national flag.

We have had considerable agitation for a flag and we even have a government commission working on the selection of a flag, though very little has been heard of it for some time. It is probably Canadian to want a flag of our own—that is, if you don't dismiss it simply as un-British. But is it un-Canadian to hand the problem over to a commission and then forget all about it? Or is it typically Canadian?

To be sure we have our Canadian national anthem. Only we don't sing our national anthem. When it was suggested recently that the Canadian anthem be sung along with "God Save the King" at the close of public meetings, there was widespread consternation, and the protest of those who felt it was un-Canadian not to sing "O Canada" was drowned out by the indignant press, which felt it was un-British to suggest such a thing. So we don't sing "O Canada" at public meetings and this may be just as well, since very few of us know it beyond the second line. Under these circumstances our Canadian national anthem can hardly be said to indicate our Canadian nationalism.

VERY well, then, what about our Canadian national emblem, the beaver?

The beaver is industrious, home-loving and constructive. To this extent it symbolizes Canada, at least as much as it does any other modern nation. It is also timid, conservative and vegetarian, living chiefly on a mild diet of water-lily root. It is chiefly valuable when skinned. Its appearance is so rodent-like that when used emblematically it is frequently mistaken for a rat. This makes it inadvisable to display our Canadian national emblem even on our non-existent Canadian national flag. It is still our national emblem but there are quite a number of Canadians who would like to see the emblem abolished as un-Canadian (though not in this case as un-British).

There are to be sure our statesmen and politicians. They are Canadian, or at any rate rarely un-Canadian, and certainly they represent us as the elected choice of the Canadian people. The trouble with our Canadian public figures, however, is that while they represent us they don't describe us, since their chief qualification seems to be a lack of salient feature. Canadian public life doesn't throw up Happy Warriors, Plumed Knights, Kingfish, or even Grand Old Men. We tend to elect quiet, hard-working morally irreproachable men who talk vaguely and photograph on the whole rather badly. Our public figures don't appear in the newsreels wearing Indian war-dress or wreathing their arms about a beautiful Miss Fruit-Belt. If they appear in the newsreels at all they are usually seated behind large flat-topped desks which give them the right official setting for offering advice about saving, contributing, mailing our parcels early, or filling out our questionnaires. They never attempt to excite us or inflame us. They are never picturesque, outrageous or fanatical. (To be sure we have our fanatically conservative statesmen but the latter are distinguished by swellings rather than salient features.)

Canadians are a vigorous, hard-hitting, hard-living people. We are among the first to jump into World Wars as fast as they come along. Our consumption of hard liquor per capita is formidable. Our national game is probably the swiftest as well as the toughest in the whole field of sport. Yet we prefer to be represented politically by men who are, on the whole, as cautious, sound and unspectacular as possible. Is this Canadian? Or is it essentially un-Canadian?

EVEN our next-door neighbors find it hard to describe us. Recently a U.S. news weekly took a two page spread to advertise its various departments. Each department was illustrated with a small symbolic picture; and when it came to the Canadian section the best hieroglyph they could think up was a square-jawed Canadian Mountie lugging off a dejected-looking thug.

Yet comparatively few Canadians have ever laid eyes on a Mountie; and fewer still have had even indirect contact with one. Even the traditional Mountie uniform — the broad-brimmed, chin-strapped hat, and the scarlet jacket—are un-Canadian in origin. They go back to the Boer War, which wasn't our particular war though naturally we jumped in enthusiastically and took part.

The difficulty about locating Canadianism is, of course, that there are two frames of reference, one English and one American, and the Canadian himself doesn't fit completely into either one of them. As a result some people feel it is only possible to be Canadian by being British, while others are just as strongly convinced that it is un-Canadian to feel British or even Canadian to feel un-British. To make matters still more confusing it is possible also to seem un-Canadian, and conceivably un-British, by not appearing to be sufficiently un-American—though not of course in the sense that "un-American" is used by Americans themselves.

It might even turn out that the most un-typical, or un-Canadian, thing of all is simply to be Canadian.

All expected vacancies in the Senior School for September 1948 have been taken for some weeks. There are still some places in the Junior School.

Applicants for entry to the Senior School are being placed on a waiting list and will be given vacancies as they occur.

Entries for September 1949 are now being received in some numbers.

For information please write to the Headmaster, Philip A. C. Ketchum, M.A., B.Paed.

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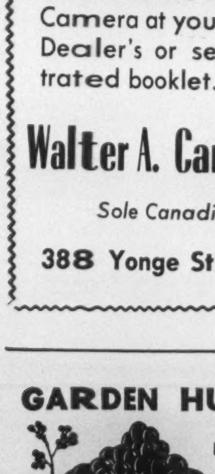

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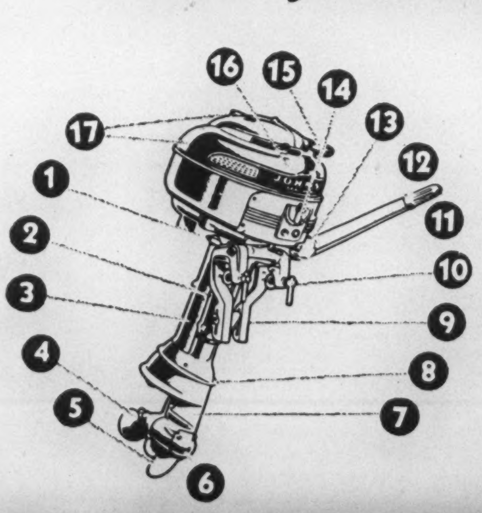

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Religion and Politics Blended by Premier

By GORDON SPOHN

The process of converting the Social Credit party of Alberta into a more or less orthodox, socially progressive but non-Socialist party is going on apace, but depends largely on the skill and common sense of Premier Ernest Manning.

Mr. Manning's health is not too good, and his evangelical duties take some of his time, so he will henceforth have the help of an executive assistant, who is not a Social Crediter at all but a "regular" newspaper man.

Here is a sketch of the head of the Alberta government, one of the most interesting characters in Canadian provincial politics.

THE edict of Premier Manning's medical advisers, that he must severely curtail his hitherto expansive political and religious activities, has resulted in the appointment of A. E. ("Peter") Elliott, at present political reporter of the Edmonton *Journal* and president of the Alberta Legislative Press Gallery Association, as Executive Assistant to the Premier.

Mr. Elliott is the son of Col. Alan Elliott, recently retired Collector of Customs at Edmonton. He is one of Alberta's ablest younger journalists, and has been correspondent of the Toronto *Globe and Mail;* and his appointment will be almost universally acclaimed.

The Premier and cabinet did not want a Social Credit appointee for a job which involves journalistic as well as executive duties. There have been many indications lately that they do not regard the doctrinaire type of Social Credit as being of much assistance towards keeping the party in power, and such moves as the sidetracking of the Social Credit Board after the appearance of its amazing but strictly Douglasite 1947 Report have suggested a strong desire to reconcile the government's policies with more orthodox economic and political thinking. For this task the continued services of Premier Manning, in spite of his rather delicate health, are regarded as indispensable.

ERNEST MANNING

Mr. Manning is in many ways the most interesting provincial leader in the country. Quiet, studious, tall and slender, with an almost academic manner, he lacks the flamboyant appeal of such men as Drew or Duplessis, but makes up for that by a pleasant warmth of personality and a most disarming appearance of sincerity. He broke into public life at the age of twenty-five, when he won a seat in the legislature and shortly afterwards was made Minister of Trade and Industry. His efficiency and zeal on behalf of the Social Credit government headed by William Aberhart brought him to the fore so rapidly that when that leader died the mantle fell on the shoulders of his young disciple almost without any contest. Since then he has governed the province and led the party with a deftness and political shrewdness that have confounded his critics and brought reluctant praise from many who had feared that the Social Crediters would plunge the province into chaos.

Catching Early Fire

Long before the advent of Social Credit to power in Alberta, Ernest Manning, then a young farm lad, had caught fire from the preachings of the big, bald, heavy-set evangelist and left all to follow him. He found favor with the great man and soon became secretary of the Prophetic Bible Institute of Calgary, the seed from which the party grew. Few men of Manning's age and limited education could have made good on the important ministerial job that was assigned him when the Social Credit party swept the province, but Ernest Manning had unusual ability and intelligence coupled with an immense capacity for work. When Solon Low, now the national leader of the party and member of the Dominion Commons, was eased out of the provincial organization and "kicked upstairs," Manning took over the highly important portfolio of Provincial Treasurer, which post he now holds in addition to his duties as Premier. And with Low out of the picture he assumed unquestioned command of the provincial forces.

The attitude of business and industry in Alberta toward the Manning government is very different from the dim view that bankers, insurance companies, financial institutions and industry in general took of the Aberhart administration. When Social Credit first came into power the giants of finance and industry stood aghast, and for a time after Aberhart's death they still regarded young Mr. Manning with some suspicion. Growing up in close contact with Aberhart, the young Premier had, consciously or unconsciously, assumed many of his chief's mannerisms, even to emulating the bell-like tones of his speaking voice. It used to be said in the old days that one must listen carefully to the radio to distinguish between the old and the new evangelist.

Theory Without "Isms"

Gradually, however, the young Premier showed that he was not only a capable politician and an enthusiastic religious leader, but also a sound administrator with an excellent knowledge of business conditions. He maintained his belief in the main principles of the Douglas theory of Social Credit, but not in the "isms" which the more narrow and intolerant party members held dear. Whatever the theories of Social Credit might be, Premier Manning began to demonstrate his understanding of the needs of the times and what was essential to give the province good government. The wide publicity given the faults of previous administrations, the manner in which the scandals of the farmer government had been played up, and the inevitable swing upward from deep depression to moderate prosperity, all helped to convince the general public that a good job was being done. Slowly but surely even the people in the larger cities of Edmonton and Calgary came to regard the young Premier, if not with affection, at least with distinct respect. It is universally agreed that the Manning administration has been one of the better governments in the history of the province, an opinion which is usually qualified by the observation that it is not Social Credit but simply the sort of government which any sane, conservative, old-line party would produce. Be that as it may, when Manning submitted his policies to the voters he was not only re-elected but was given such an overwhelming majority that actual opposition in the House became negligible, a condition which has created an unhealthy smugness on the part of the less politically astute government members.

Dyed-in-the-wool opponents insist that Social Credit has succeeded in giving good government in spite of itself and that forced employment and the abundance of money have created prosperity. However when one considers the highly effective manner in which Mr. Manning has handled the Treasury Department, and the smart salesmanship and shrewd trading ability he displayed when negotiating deals connected with the fiscal debts of the province, both with eastern financial interests

(*Continued on Page 18*)

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If it is spent in competition with many other dollars to buy goods that are scarce, it tends to drive prices *up*. So, if spent needlessly, it is a *harmful dollar*.

But if it is placed in life insurance for future needs, it does *not* compete in this way with other dollars. In fact, part of it is reinvested in farms, industries and construction, thus helping produce more goods which, in turn, will tend to bring prices down. So it is a *helpful dollar*.

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Are Provinces to Have Dominion Status?

(*Continued from Page 9*)

North America Act, 1946, and the last Redistribution Act, would be "nullified" by Newfoundland's proposed representation in the Commons, and that "the addition of Senators from Newfoundland would modify the constitutional guarantees" for Quebec in the Senate.

Admission Provided

Both statements are rubbish. The original British North America Act expressly provided for the admission of Newfoundland, and for its representation in the Commons on the same basis as any other province, population. Quebec's proportion of members in both Houses has always, from the very first day of Confederation, been subject to the slight change which would result from the admission of Newfoundland under the Act. Newfoundland's proposed seven M.P.'s would no more "nullify" Quebec's new eight than seven new members from any other province, based on its population.

Quebec's representation in the Senate is, indeed, as Mr. Duplessis says, "categorically established"; categorically established by the same British North America Acts which "categorically establish" Newfoundland's representation there. The "constitutional guarantees" to Quebec have always been subject to the "constitutional guarantees" to Newfoundland.

In form, Mr. Duplessis is not objecting to the admission of Newfoundland, but only to its admission without consultation with the provinces. In fact, he is demanding a right to veto its admission altogether. For if his words mean anything, they mean that he would insist on Newfoundland's having much fewer than seven members of the House of Commons, and no senators at all. But it is inconceivable that Newfoundland would ever consent to come in with fewer M.P.'s than it is entitled to by its population, still less to accept a smaller number of senators than it was allotted by the British North America Act of 1915, passed at the request of the Canadian Parliament itself. These are Newfoundland's "constitutional guarantees", and to ask it to forego them is to bang, bolt and bar the door in its face.

Mr. Duplessis is also highly incensed that Quebec was not consulted about the demarcation of the Labrador boundary. This is a triumph of impudent humor. The Labrador boundary was settled by a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1927, when there was no question of Newfoundland's entering Confederation. The matter was purely one of external affairs, and Quebec had no more right to be consulted than British Columbia had to be consulted about the Alaska boundary a generation earlier. But the cream of the jest is that it was the government of Quebec itself which, in 1904, asked the Dominion to arrange for submission of the question to the Judicial Committee!

Opportunity

Mr. Duplessis does not like the result, and apparently feels that the present occasion offered an opportunity of getting Newfoundland to surrender territory which the law says has belonged to it for over a hundred years. His remarks about consulting Quebec can mean nothing else; and once again he is, in practice, suggesting something which would effectively prevent Newfoundland from coming in at all.

"Whether the Canadian centralizers will have it or not," says Mr. Duplessis belligerently, "the legislatures and government of the provinces are as important and necessary in their spheres as the Federal government." They are; but only "in their spheres", which do not include the admission of Newfoundland to Confederation. That, by the British North America Act itself, and by constitutional practice, is a matter wholly within Dominion jurisdiction.

It is only fair to Mr. Duplessis to say that, if the newspapers are to be believed, he is not the only provincial Premier to claim that the provinces ought to have been consulted, though the others expressed themselves with much greater moderation and refrained from any comment on the Labrador boundary. Mr. Angus Macdonald, discussing the need for regular Dominion-provincial conferences, is directly quoted as saying that the admission of Newfoundland "is a subject which could well form a topic for discussion at such a conference", and that "before a final decision is reached all the nine provinces should be consulted."

Mr. Clarence Fines, at the time acting Premier of Saskatchewan, agreed on the desirability of regular Dominion-provincial conferences, and is reported to have said that the admission of Newfoundland was a matter of profound national concern on which provinces, as signatories of Confederation, should be consulted. I understand Mr. Fines has explained that he did not suggest any legal obligation to consult the provinces; merely that, since the proposed fiscal arrangements would affect the whole Dominion, the Dominion should, as a matter of courtesy, consult the provinces. Even so, he was not on very strong ground.

Of course the admission of Newfoundland is a matter of profound national concern; of course the proposed fiscal terms would affect the whole Dominion. That is precisely why, even apart from the express terms of the British North America Acts and unbroken constitutional usage, the subject is one for the national government and parliament, not the provinces. It is hardly necessary to add that, whatever may be said of the rest, the three prairie provinces most certainly were not signatories of Confederation, as all three were created by Acts of the Dominion Parliament. They have, however, exactly the same rights in this matter as the older provinces, that is, none at all.

IS MY CAR STILL GOING?

(After A. E. Housman)

"IS MY car still going
That I was wont to drive,
And do the fenders rattle
As when I was alive?"

Ay, but it was sold, lad,
When prices went sky-high:
A Montreal man bought it—
Never ask me why.

"IS MY wife still living,
Whose voice was like the linnet?
How is she off for bread, now
That I'm not there to win it?"

Ay, your widow's living:
She's on a pension now;
She keeps herself alive, lad—
Never ask me how.

J. E. P.

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Painted by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Stassen Challenges G.O.P. Rivals To Declare Where They Stand

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

POLITICAL winds can shift in the U.S. capital about as rapidly as Washington or Alberta weather. The Henry Wallace candidate's victory in New York City coupled with the revolt of Southern Democrats now has the prognosticators giving Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio the lead in the Republican race for the presidential candidacy.

Next week or month it will probably be another of the entries in the G.O.P. presidential sweepstakes, but, for the nonce, Republicans seem to like the Ohioan for the simple reason that he looks most like an old-style Republican. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, they say, is too much of a "liberal," too sympathetic to the Democrats, particularly on international matters such as the Marshall Plan. One of his own constituents accuses Senator Vandenberg of being both a social and an intellectual snob who would probably want to "take over" the country after the fashion of Franklin Roosevelt, if he were ever elected to office.

The pro-Taft element would like to dismiss a strong contender, Governor Tom Dewey of New York, as somewhat of a New Deal turncoat, and they would write off Harold Stassen as being too youthful and lacking in experience, although he was over four years Governor of Minnesota.

One Republican combination that has been suggested was Vandenberg as presidential candidate and Stassen as vice-presidential nominee.

Stassen bobs up regularly in political conjecture despite the fact that he has been "running for" the nomination for almost a year. He challenged Taft in the Ohio primaries and last week he challenged another heavy opponent when he entered the Oregon Republican primary where Dewey's name had been entered. Political wiseacres figured that Stassen should have long since worn out his welcome, yet it is his hard-hitting, steady plugging for the nomination that keeps him in the limelight. He challenged Dewey to a debate in Oregon on Republican policy and proposed that the discussions start in the New York capital, Albany, with due coverage by the broadcasting networks.

Unlike some of the presidential possibilities who have not yet declared themselves on all national issues, Stassen urges Dewey to join with him in an "across the board" argument about the pros and cons of the Taft-Hartley law, labor relations, price and production levels, development and regulation of atomic energy, strengthening of the United Nations, policies toward Russia and Communism, a federal tax program, reclamation and hydro-electric development, future educational financing.

To make the conversations comprehensive he challenges Dewey also to debate "such other questions as you consider of greater importance."

"Where I Stand"

Un-bashful Mr. Stassen long ago presented his views on most major U.S. issues in his book, "Where I Stand." His Citizens for Stassen Committee, which has western headquarters in Minneapolis and Eastern headquarters in New York City, is not backward in asserting that "with Harold Stassen as president you can expect results . . . in better living! . . . in a strong, peaceful America!" That sounds as if Stassen had written it himself.

His supporters recall that Admiral William F. Halsey, under whom Stassen served in the Pacific found their hero "a man of unusual administrative ability, quick to learn naval procedure and effective in getting things done."

They also recall that leading correspondents of all nations voted Stassen "one of the two outstanding delegates" during drafting of the U.N. Charter at San Francisco (the other, Herbert Evatt of Australia.)

Prophet?

They claim he foretold that ratification of the U. N. Charter was no guarantee of peace, that after Hiroshima he urged plans for control and inspection of the atom that were picked up in the Baruch report, that in 1945 he foresaw strike and production problems, that in 1945 and 1946 he suggested a program of labor legislation which was written into current legislation, and that as far back as May, 1947, he proposed aid for foreign nations along the lines of the Marshall Plan.

His backers are obviously prejudiced in his favor when they flatly claim that "Harold Stassen is the man who can lead the Republican Party to success in 1948."

There are probably 25 outstanding Republicans whose supporters would make the same claim for their man. Most recent aspirant to toss his own hat into the ring was Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana, House whip.

Stassen critics cannot gainsay his consistent Republicanism, although die-hard party men might not like his particular brand, or his international viewpoint. Stassen's father before him was a Republican county chairman. Stassen the younger was also a precinct worker, delegate, county attorney, founder of the Young Republicans in Minnesota. He was three times elected a Republican governor and twice a delegate to national conventions.

Stassen has not been too vocal currently on the immediate quandary as to whether or not the rise in steel prices will lead to still more inflation, or whether the break in the food and grain market means the start of a recession.

The American citizen today, despite his country's affluence, is beset by constant uncertainties as to the economic picture. The uncertain economic picture will have inevitable effects on the political outlook. For example, lower prices for crops may make farmers hostile to the Administration. Lower retail food prices may make city consumers more friendly to the administration.

Democratic hopes that they can win the election if the current boom condition can be maintained is epitomized in James A. Farley's oft-quoted statement that "this nation has never voted an administration out of power when the country is prosperous."

Researchers have at last disproved this belief. They point out that in 1912 business was prosperous and getting better but President Taft lost the election when Teddy "Bull Moose" Roosevelt split the Republican vote. Back in 1892 business was good, but President Harrison was defeated by ex-President Cleveland. Four years before, business was also good, yet President Cleveland lost to Harrison. In 1916 when business was jumping with war-orders, Wilson barely won.

Prosperity, it is also pointed out, didn't prevent the Democrats from losing control of both branches of Congress in 1946.

Harold Stassen's reputed power to predict troubles to come won't help much, it seems, if he merely confines his prognosticating to economic factors.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Can Czechoslovakians Stand Up Against Soviet Domination?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE immediate aim of the Marshall Plan is to save the Western European nations from an economic landslide which might sweep them into the grip of Communism. But beyond that there is the long-term hope that free, democratic cooperation can produce a so much better life in Western Europe than the Soviet system can offer the Eastern European peoples, that it will eventually attract these back into the European community.

The developments since the Plan was first offered, or proposed, last June show clearly why the Soviet leaders hate and fear it so much that they have concentrated their efforts on defeating it. Even before a single ton of Marshall Plan supplies has reached Europe we have seen the French and Italians act with new determination to combat the Communist bid for power. We have seen talks between France and Italy on a customs union, the realization of the Benelux customs union, and Bevin's scheme for a closer union of Britain, France, the Benelux countries and Italy.

But now we see suddenly revealed the stern struggle which close observers have been following all the while in Czechoslovakia, a country which, if not yet behind the iron curtain, is in the folds of that curtain.

Czechoslovak democrats, it appears, have been heartened and encouraged by the positive program of the Marshall Plan in the same way as the Western European peoples. Without such encouragement it may be doubted whether all of the non-Communist forces in the country would have rallied so well against the redoubled efforts of the Communists to break down the government of national unity, gobble the Social Democrats and purge the other parties.

The Czechoslovak Social Democrats began last fall to throw off the close embrace of the Communists, who counted on fusing with them to gain a "legal" 51 per cent majority in parliament and complete control of the government.

In November the Social Democrats repudiated their former leader, Fierlinger, who had dragged them to the verge of fusion with the Communists, and replaced him with the more independent Lausmann. Now they have joined with the other parties in the cabinet in flinging down the gauntlet to the Communists on the vital issue of the control of the police.

Invariable Demand

The Communists, emerging from the election of May, 1946 with the largest single party and 37 per cent of the seats in parliament, and hence the premiership, had demanded according to their invariable rule the Ministry of the Interior, which has control of the national security police. In recent months, evidently on orders from Moscow ("carbon copies to Prague, Warsaw, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sofia and Tirana") they had stepped up vigorously the replacement of regular police officials by Communists.

Last month the other parties woke up to the full implication of a situation in which Communist party members had been placed as police chiefs in the eight Prague districts and in 80 per cent of all other leading police posts in the country. On February 13th a clear majority of the cabinet, including the Social Democrats, demanded that the subversion of the police force to political purposes be ended, that the eight former Prague district chiefs be reinstated, and the Minister of the Interior give a report on the whole police situation.

The Communists decided to refuse this demand and issued instead on the front page of their papers a manifesto to the working classes calling on them to "stand in readiness to forestall any subversive intentions of reactionaries against the nation and state." The representatives of three non-Communist parties then resigned from the cabinet February 20th. Only the Social Democrats balked at this step, declaring that they would join only an all-party government—according to the pre-liberation Kosice compact.

To Make It "Legal"

The following day, last Saturday, the Communists staged a huge rally of their followers in Prague and demanded that full government power be handed over to them, and the trade unions. Apparently they hoped to sweep the Social Democrats along with them, to make it "legal." But President Benes proclaimed that he "would not accept, now or in the future, anything under any circumstances which would mean excluding one group or another from participation in the government."

The President was thus refusing to accept the resignations of the other party representatives and the handing over of full power to the Communists, with or without the Social Democrats. *But he was at the same time assuring the Communists that he would not allow them to be excluded from the government in the future*, as the Communist parties have been in Italy and France.

It must be realized that in Czechoslovakia all parties have expressed themselves in support of the alliance with Soviet Russia as the basis of Czechoslovak policy; though the National Socialist (formerly the party of President Benes) Minister of Justice Drtina was bold enough to write, after Russia had vetoed Czechoslovak participation in the Marshall Plan, that "we have not the slightest intention of disguising the fact that our loyalty as allies of the Soviet Union entails certain disadvantages to us."

Nor is there in Czechoslovakia any recognized "right wing" opposition to the government and its policy. According to the Kosice Agreement there are only five recognized parties and all of these participate in the National Front government. There has been a sincere effort, under Benes' guidance, to work out a compromise between free democracy and Communist-tinged socialism, to cooperate with the local Communists, maintain loyally the alliance with Russia, and support the main lines of Soviet policy in the United Nations as a member of the Slav bloc.

But a number of developments have shaken this cooperation since last summer and brought things to the present impasse. The first was the ultimatum issued to Prime Minister Gottwald (Communist) and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk in Moscow in July, giving the Prague Government a matter of hours in which to reverse its decision to join in the Marshall Plan conference. That stunned people into a realization that Czechoslovakia was no longer really a sovereign, independent state.

Next came the Communist campaign to purge and weaken the Slovak Democrat Party, which had won an overwhelming majority in Slovakia in 1946. This wasn't a very clear issue for the other non-Communist parties to stand on, as the Slovak Democrats did contain questionable elements which had previously supported the Hlynka and Tiso groups which collaborated with the Germans.

A "People's Republic"

In the end an all-party majority did permit the abrogation of the parliamentary immunity of two accused Slovak Democrat deputies, and the forced resignation of the Slovak deputy-premier Ursigny and of the Board of Commissioners or state council of Slovakia. Perhaps the most disturbing thing which emerged from this long dispute was evidence that the Communists might be planning to act separately in Slovakia, to capture that state first and set up a "People's Republic" there to weaken and coerce the Prague Government—even as Hitler had proceeded.

Next the Communists created an economic issue which rocked the nation for weeks. They demanded a capital levy on the "millionaires," and threw the factories, especially

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the large nationalized ones, into confusion with strikes and demonstrations.

The National Socialist paper *Svobodne Slovo* (each political party is permitted a paper in Prague, as well as one each for the trade unions, the farmers, the Legionnaires (veterans' organization) and the Cultural Association) called into question the status of "the new privileged groups, living in the style of millionaires, who enjoy every comfort and luxury thanks to the villas and limousines which have been allocated to them by the authorities, and their high incomes. The luxury standards of these people would be unaffected by the capital levy proposed by the Communists, as tax returns show them to be 'propertyless!' "

A compromise was worked out among the parties on a special tax on the well-to-do, but again a most uneasy feeling had been left by the evidence that to gain their ends the Communists were ready to provoke strikes and agitation even in the nationalized factories and in violation of the rules for mediation laid down by their own Communist-controlled Ministry of Industry.

The next development was the participation of the Czech Communists in the Cominform conference and declaration of war against the Marshall Plan, in early October. This caused many Czechoslovaks to ask whether their pan-Slav policy wasn't being twisted into a pan-Communist and anti-democratic policy, which was very different from what they had intended.

Brave Journalists

Throughout this period the Czech and Slovak Communists (the parties are maintained as formally separate), undoubtedly on orders from Moscow to keep step with their neighbors in Poland and Hungary in the drive towards full power, developed an intensive entra-parliamentary pressure on the government of which they were a part.

Their intimidating use of strikes and disturbances, and mustering of ever-larger "congresses" and "rallies" of workers and farmers, culminated in a definite demand that trade union representatives be given political power in government commissions. In the current crisis they demand that trade unionists, as such, be included in the government.

During these many months the non-Communist journalists have stood up bravely, and written things which I think will surprise many Canadian readers. It should be noted in fairness that Czechoslovakia, unlike neighboring Poland and Hungary, has not been occupied by Soviet troops since October 1945. Equally brave Polish and Hungarian journalists have no opportunity to write from their jail cells; but then, neither did they have the great democratic and humane tradition of Thomas Masaryk to defend.

Masaryk's legacy is still powerful in Czechoslovakia. It is the rule rather than the exception to see his portrait hung in offices and store windows, in school and home. The stoutest public defender of his ideals these days is the liberal journalist Ferdinand Peroutka, editor of *Svobodne Noviny*, the Cultural Association's daily, whom I am proud to have known for many years, and from whom I heard in a visit to his country place in 1946 something of the story of his six years in Buchenwald and Dachau.

With the Communists howling at him every day that his turn will come next, this man writes as boldly in Prague as a Voigt in London or a Louis Fischer in the United States. Recently, he advised young people asking him what qualities were needed to make a good journalist, that "this requires, above all, good nerves. But there is a more comfortable way if you are prepared to join the mob which never denounces a wrong unless permitted to do so by those who have committed it, the mob which is ready to rejoice or shed tears, or praise, or revile, on orders.

"What strikes me most is that we have beautiful ideas and deplorable practices. . . Our public life is riddled with intrigue. Lying is becoming the rule of the country. . . Discussion has long since ceased to be a means of ascertaining the truth. . . There is no bad quality in the man that the press does not nourish and strengthen. Those who are active in public life feel as if they were wading in mud up to their knees. . . *The worst thing is that the liars have learned to imitate the voice of truth."*

When the Communists began to campaign last October for a clear 51 per cent majority in the next election, complete control of government by themselves and an end to the National Front, Peroutka wrote (as quoted from the valuable British weekly *East Europe*): "Such a majority would spell the end of the civil liberties of the remaining 49 per cent. . . Even at present the Communists' power is so great that, while it might be unable to save the nation, it may well be strong enough to prove its undoing. Should the Communists be able to gain an absolute majority, the remnants of that impartiality which every decent state owes to its citizens would disappear."

While Peroutka's is the strongest voice of freedom in Czechoslovakia, it is not the only one. The National Socialist *Slobodne Slovo* wrote at this same time that "the Communist methods of deceit, demagogy and the exploitation of the exchequer for party purposes, will in the end lead to their own undoing." By December it was declaring that "Czechoslovakia has become a police state. . . Anyone who raises his voice in the defence of the rights and liberties of man is immediately attacked as a traitor."

By mid-January it was asking "How far will this nightmare of fanaticism, violence, intimidation and bribery weigh down the people?. . . If the Czech people can stand up to Communist terror until the elections, that terror will end with the elections. If they succumb to it, they will have to bear it for many years to come."

Benes' Position

The other papers have not been quite so outspoken. But the Legionnaires' daily has warned that the fate of the nation hangs in the balance. And the Social Democratic paper has been outspoken about the intimidation used widely on workers and their families, to force them into the Communist party.

These remaining free journalists, and the entire democratic front in Czechoslovakia, have been dependent to a great extent on the reportedly frail health of one man: President Eduard Benes. The Czech Communists have long said hopefully, *"after Benes is gone, things will move fast."* But the president's following is so widespread among the people that the Communists have never dared to attack him openly, so far.

Now, it seems, Moscow has told them that they cannot wait on Benes' health—and a possible election defeat. Even so, while disregarding and defying the president's authority, they do not denounce him, but concentrate their attack on his former party, the National Socialists, whose headquarters they have seized.

As this goes to press the news is still very sketchy, and there is none whatever on which to judge what course the army will take, and whose orders it will follow. On this, and on Benes' judgment whether resistance to the attempted Communist *coup* would bring the Red Army back into the country, the outcome will depend.

THE BOOKSHELF

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Mr. Punch Still Manages a Smile Even At His Postwar Austerity

THE PICK OF PUNCH, July, 1946 to June, 1947—Oxford—$2.50.

ANTON'S AMUSEMENT ARCADE—Collins—$1.50.

HERE are two books which should be joyfully welcomed in Canada except by two classes: (1) those who receive *Punch* regularly and (2) those who have learned to say, automatically rather than perceptively, "I can never *understand Punch* jokes". Even some of Class (1) may wish to preserve their favorites in permanent form and for Class (2) there is still possibility of redemption from their unthinking heresy. For *Punch* is just as authentic an interpreter of English thought and feeling as is *The Economist*. It has, moreover, been able to survive the leather embalming which it receives in this country in clubs and railway lounge cars.

"The Pick of Punch" includes both articles (if such is the proper designation for these esoteric essays) and drawings. So wide is the subject matter that it is very difficult to select but perhaps "Mutiny in the Mediterranean" and "Mind Over Matter" are choicer examples of the mellow humor of the pages. The first piece concerns three soldiers, ashore from their ship some time after VT day and well weary of their protracted wanderings. An N. C. O. is sent to effect their return.

"L-Corporal Aplhredos gazed at the sergeant with half-dropped eyelid still. 'Is there any peace,' he asked petulantly, 'in ever climbing up the climbing wave?' All things have rest and ripen towards the grave in silence; ripen, fall and cease: give us long rest or death, dark death or dreamful ease'. He fell asleep in a half-dream.

"The sergeant could make little of their explanations. He took the men into custody and sat down to make out his report. 'I proceeded ashore and found the accused in an intoxicated condition. They were in possession of foodstuffs believed to have been acquired on the black market and consisting of . . .' He scratched his head. Difficult to say what it was. He took a bite thoughtfully. Half an hour later he was still struggling with his report. 'I cautioned them and they elected to make a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong like a tale of little meaning though the words are strong.'

"He sat back wearily with a feeling of confusion worse than death. At last he rose.

" 'All things have rest: why should we toil alone?' he sighed and proceeded unsteadily ashore."

The piece "Mind Over Matter", on the other hand is so modern as to employ a psychological word association test and while poking fun at such things is far from uncommon, this is one of the better efforts. What can a man be like when "King" reminds him of "Kong" rather than "Queen"?

The worst pieces in the book are those included under the headings of "American Commentary" which are parodies on a well-known B.B.C. program. It is unfortunate that *Punch* should persist in maintaining the English belief that all Americans are called George R. Jeeperson, Jr. or Fishbread C. Pepperall. It is even more unfortunate, though completely understandable, that a slight touch of malice should accompany such comment on the U. S. A. But, for all the fun, grim austerity emerges from drawings and articles alike.

Among the better known contributors are E. V. Knox, Charles Greaves, Lord Dunsany and Bernard Fergusson together with many other "learned clerks" whose anonymity is uncloaked only in the index, both to the magazine and to this book. Artists whose work is internationally-known include Emett, "Fougasse", "Anton", Illingworth, David Langdon, Sillince and others who have an equally devoted following.

"Anton", it would appear is a composite creature consisting of H. Underwood Thomson and Antonia Yeoman, brother and sister, and his or their little book consists of pictures only. This selective method of publication enables the reader to concentrate at length on a favorite. "Anton's" world is a strange one, inhabited by People with Tendencies who are normally so prosperous that they also tend to be Afflicted by Burglars. The style of drawing is so individual as to be as easily identified as that of Low, master of all cartoonists. Selections included in the "Amusement Arcade" are drawn not only from *Punch*, but from *The Tatler and Bystander* and *Lilliput*.

From "Anton's Amusement Arcade".

"Well, what's the decision—a fire now, or plum jam next summer?" Drawing from "The Pick of Punch".

FOR THE RECORD

The West Indies Year Book. (Thomas Skinner of Canada, Ltd., $5.00). The nineteenth issue of this standard work of reference—of particular interest and value to Canadians—has been immensely improved by the inclusion of much material of which the publication was forbidden for security reasons during the war. The volume has also been enlarged to cover not only the British territory; Bermuda, the Bahamas, the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, but also Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Netherlands and French West Indies. The subjects covered are all-inclusive and well-documented; the volume is an essential requirement for any Canadian doing business in the Caribbean territory and is also of value to any intending visitor. Good binding, thumb-tabbed references, maps in both color and black-and-white and a comprehensive index make for ease of use and add to the utility of the book.

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Real Estate Held for Sale		40,625.02
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale		
Principal	$242,322.82	
Interest	1,240.68	243,563.50
Securities and Accrued Interest		
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds	$400,754.51	
Municipal Bonds	155,673.85	
Other Bonds and Debentures	137,472.75	693,901.11
Stocks		665,832.34
Loans on Bonds and Stocks		108,464.52
Advances to Estates, Trusts and Agencies		20,554.46
Cash on Hand and in Banks		84,347.57
		$1,881,488.52

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock subscribed and Fully Paid	$ 1,110,000.00
General Reserve Fund	650,000.00
Reserve for Domnion and Provincial Income Taxes, less paid	45,767.44
Mortgage Liability	4,735.85
Dividend No. 182 payable January 2nd, 1948	16,650.00
Profit and Loss	54,335.23
	$ 1,881,488.52

GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT

ASSETS

Mortgages		
Principal	$6,509,084.50	
Interest	70,238.20	$ 6,579,322.70
Securities and Accrued Interest		
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds	$2,863,759.06	
Municipal Bonds	893,124.28	
Other Bonds and Debentures	1,137,576.98	4,894,460.32
Stocks		334,347.92
Loans on Bonds and Stocks		6,782.25
Cash on Hand and in Banks		196,867.20
		$12,021,780.39

LIABILITIES

Guaranteed Investment Receipts	$ 8,598,176.60
Trust Deposits	3,423,603.79
	$12,021,780.39

ESTATES, TRUSTS and AGENCY ACCOUNT

ASSETS

Funds and Investments held in Trust	$ 2,482,223.02
	$ 2,482,223.02
	$16,385,491.93

LIABILITIES

Estates, Trusts and Agencies	$ 2,461,668.56
Advances from Capital Account	20,554.46
	$ 2,482,223.02
	$16,385,491.93

T. H. STINSON, President

G. A. WEEKS, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the Victoria Trust and Savings Company for the year ended December 31st, 1947, verified the Investment Securities, Cash on Hand, and the Balances in Banks. We have, after due consideration formed an independent opinion of the Company as at December 31st, 1947, and we certify that in our opinion so formed, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, the accompanying Balance Sheet with the related Profit and Loss Account sets forth fairly and truly the position of the Company on that date.

We certify that transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have been within the powers of the Company.

LINDSAY, Ontario—January 9th, 1948.

HAROLD A. SHIACH (F.C.A.)
DOUGLAS J. SALES (F.C.A.)
Auditors

THE BOOKSHELF

Victorian Escape

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WAX FRUIT—by Guy McCrone—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

ESCAPE literature is perhaps an unfortunate term, for all art is an "escape"—a flight of the mind into something better than reality. The point to decide is whether what the "mind" escapes into is worth contemplating or not. This lengthy novel, a trilogy of life in Victorian Glasgow, is escape literature so minutely contrived that it has almost a soporific effect on the reader who sticks with it. It is the story of an age graced with a charm of living not characteristic of the present day. It faithfully and leisurely records a decade in the life of a Victorian Scottish family, two brothers and three sisters who leave the Highlands for the attractions of Glasgow. But so intent has the author been upon mapping an escape for his readers, by recounting family trivia, problems, crises and petty jealousies, that elements like plot and characterization have suffered as a consequence.

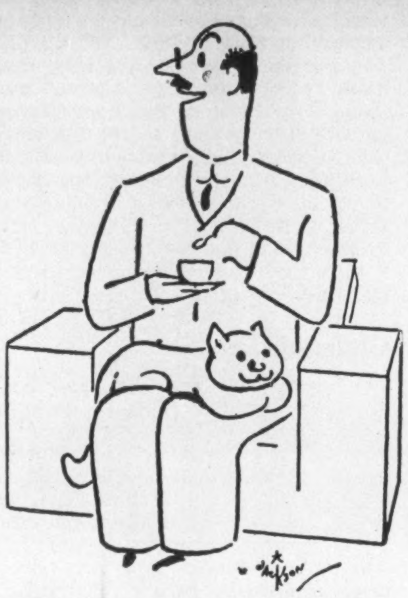
"... and 20 years ago, when we was kids, we made a tryst to meet here tonight ..." From "Anton's Amusement Arcade." See facing page.

The story starts in 1870, just as the Moorhouses are beginning their urban lives, traces their gradual social ascent, and ends ten years later. Arthur is the responsible, hard-working merchant. Bel, his handsome social-climbing wife, is surprisingly tender-hearted. His two sisters—Sophia the chatterbox and Mary, a mixture of virtue and mousiness — become acceptable young Glasgow matrons. The youngest brother, David, is impetuous and sensitive, and when he falls in love with a concert artist, "a woman who exhibits herself in public", the other Moorhouses are upset. Brother Mungo, a stolid type who remains on the Ayrshire farm, marries a county woman of nobility, tweedy and horsey.

Also Red Plush

The most evocative character is Phoebe, the attractive young sister with many un-Victorianlike traits. As a teen-ager she bravely faces the squalor and death of Glasgow's slums to rescue a kidnapped nephew. Later when she wanders to Vienna, her love affair becomes the only real disturbance in the placid story.

"Wax Fruit", which was published in part in England in 1940, is a best-seller in the U.S. under the title of "Red Plush". In comparison with greats in the "family" novel tradition it loses every time. It lacks the satire of Jane Austen, the sensitivity to social change that one finds in Galsworthy, and the character delineation in Mazo de la Roche's Jalna stories. Nevertheless, as escape "Wax Fruit" is just about as effective as a knock-out drop in a Mickey Finn. Unfortunately, the hangover is similar too.



"My pet aversion is cats—such silent, stealthy creatures." Drawing by Alfred Jackson, from "The Pick of Punch," one of 107 illustrations.

One of the Boys

By P. M. RICHARDS

TO EFFECT AN ARREST—by Harwood Steele—*Ryerson*—$3.50.

THIS is a book of stories about one of the world's most famous and colorful constabularies, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It is by an outstanding Canadian writer, Harwood Steele. The R.C.M.P., we may suppose, is a subject close to the author's heart, as Lieut.-Col. Steele, M.C., F.R.G.S., has known the Force intimately since childhood (his father, the late Major-General Sir Sam Steele, was one of its original members and commanded its men in the Yukon in the Great Gold Rush) and has written other books about it and its members, including "Spirit of Iron" and "The Ninth Circle" (novels), and "Policing the Arctic", a history of the Force's achievements in the Polar regions.

The book's jacket says that though these stories of desperate man-hunts, dangerous arrests and epic patrols may differ from reality in detail, "all represent a conscious striving to be faithful to the splendid spirit and history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police." The reader if out of his 'teens, will himself, we feel, be conscious of the "conscious striving" referred to. If Col. Steele had been himself and a little less "one of the boys" in writing this book, we think the result would have been more pleasing.

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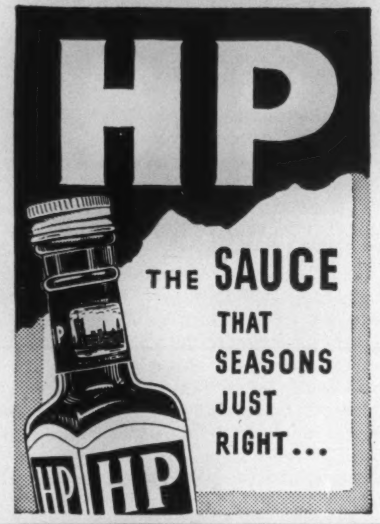

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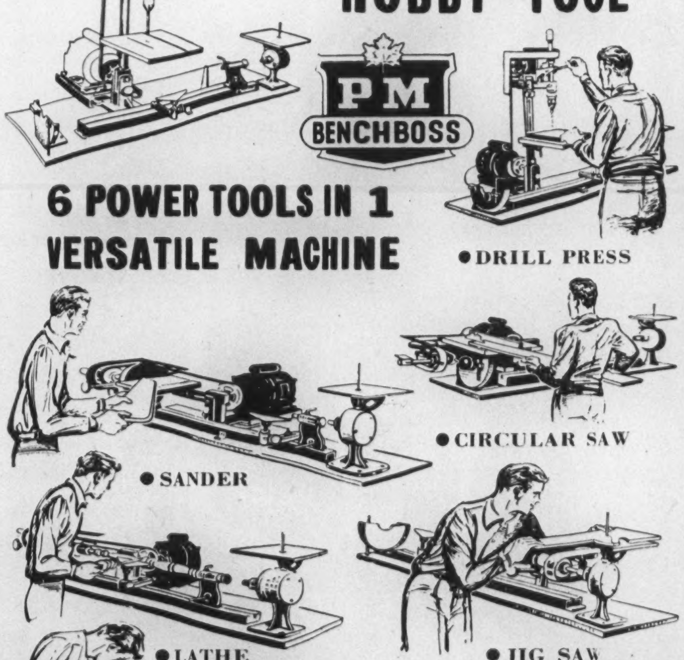

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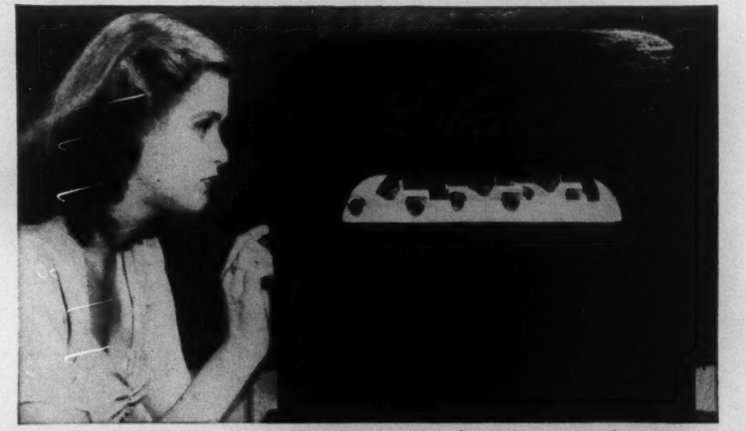

HOW MUCH SPACE does she need to pass the car in front? Only 8% of those tested rated A on Distance Judgment. The objectives of the public safety project also include *Short Courses for Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors* and *Courses in Driver Education.*

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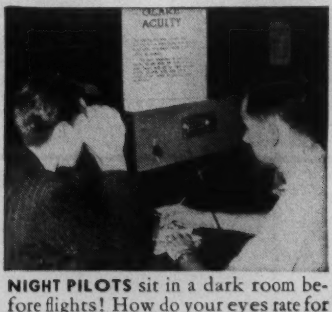

NIGHT PILOTS sit in a dark room before flights! How do your eyes rate for "Glare Acuity." Only 1.25% scored A.

Published in support of Public Safety by John Labatt Limited

Religion and Politics Blended by Premier

(*Continued from Page* 11)

and the Dominion Government, one is forced to admit that the former farm lad is more than amply equipped with what it takes. As Provincial Treasurer Manning accomplished what the admittedly brilliant Solon Low failed to accomplish. In regard to labor, while working conditions in the province are still far from perfect, definite progress has been made. Alberta is one of the few provinces which assumes the burden of hospitalization costs in maternity cases on a fair and equitable basis.

Party Weakness

Unquestionably the greatest weakness of Social Credit is in the personnel of the party itself. With the exception of the Premier and a few of the more mentally able of his party, the rank and file of the Social Credit members is not what one would class as geared for fast or brilliant intellectual effort. Good cabinet material is at a premium, so much so that it is amazing that so much has been done with so little. The bulk of the government forces comes from small towns, villages and farms scattered throughout the province. Few have had any business experience to qualify them for the job of running a huge province. But back of any lack of parliamentary acumen or social polish runs a strain of stubborn common sense which has been acquired in fighting stolidly and uncomplainingly against the odds which confront the people of the great prairie province. Drought, hail and other ills have battered the sturdy farmers who have made Alberta great, and out of this trial has emerged a race of realists. Smooth, polished and brilliant they may not be, but they have shown a common sense which appreciated the needs of the times and also a very loyal understanding of what their leader and Premier has sought to accomplish.

The cabinet itself is well worth considering. Here you find men whose total income rarely exceeded two hundred a month handling affairs that run into the millions, departments comprised of hundreds of skilled and unskilled workers headed by druggists, station agents, farmers, etc. There is unquestionably a move on foot to revamp and strengthen the cabinet. A recent announcement that the Hon. W. A. Fallow would probably resign for reasons of ill health paves the way for the exit of the most unpopular minister, and probably one of the most unpopular men in the entire province. His departure would be a real asset to the government's chances in an election.

The recent abortive attempt to bring the wrath of a Royal Commission upon the heads of the publishers of *New Liberty* magazine, the I.O.D.E. and Dr. Charlotte Whitton, authority and investigator of child welfare conditions, has unquestionably affected the holding of an election. Previously it was universally agreed that there would be an Alberta election about June. At the moment the government is in the position of having stirred up a hornet's nest and not quite knowing what to do about it. Publicity, favorable at first, is becoming increasingly adverse and will definitely react unfavorably for the administration. Had the government sensibly ignored the *Liberty* outburst it would have been, at the worst, a nine day wonder. By its actions it has created a mountain out of a molehill, with all western and many eastern papers headlining the matter and screaming to high heaven about violating the freedom of the press. The matter has become important enough to cause three U. S. papers to send reporters to Edmonton to watch the proceedings.

A Bull by the Tail

At the moment the Social Credit government has a bull by the tail and dare not let go, although it is thoroughly fed up with the whole thing. C. C. F., Liberals and Independents are openly exultant, and deeply grateful to the S. C. party for providing campaign issues that can and will be used with telling effect. It is currently said in the province that while no opposition party stood a chance of defeating the government it is in a fair way to defeat itself.

Without Premier Manning to lead the party it is doubtful if it could secure a majority in the next election in spite of the weakness and lack of coherence in the ranks of the opposition. Certainly the existing majority would be very severely curtailed and the way would be opened for a defeat in the near future, provided that some political Moses, not now apparent, would appear to lead one or all of the present opposition parties out of the wilderness. As of today Manning stands head and shoulders above the opposing leaders whose campaigning has steadily dropped them in favor throughout the province.

In general, financial interests and heads of utilities in Alberta are strongly in favor of retaining Manning and it is an open secret that they have supported him and will continue to support him financially, regardless of their regular party affiliations. If there be a real criticism of the Premier, it is that he has played ball a little too closely with the utility and financial interests.

Christian Leader

No picture of Ernest Manning and his party would be complete without consideration of the Premier as a man and as a Christian leader. Social Credit philosophies probably place more accent on the Christian character of the party than most, and certainly Ernest Manning carries his religious convictions into more practical application than any other premier in the country. He has not lost the religious fervor of the days when he was a neophyte following William Aberhart.

The duties of the Premier added to those of Provincial Treasurer are heavy enough to task the energies of even such a glutton for work as the Premier, but where can you find a man who in addition devotes several evenings a week and almost every Sunday to conducting extra-curricular religious services? His acknowledged success in this work is one of the most interesting and illuminating aspects of this man.

The Manning Sunday Radio programs are unique. The Premier writes the entire script, and handles the continuity, coordination and direction, while Mrs. Manning, a talented musician in her own right, handles the musical effects. Possessed of an extraordinarily impressive radio voice, Mr. Manning gives to the readings of the Scriptures and to the brief but most effective sermons a dignity and sincerity which are lacking in a great many religious programs. Whatever one's political or religious convictions may be, one cannot help but be impressed by the simple beauty of the program. The Mannings have captured a note of high purpose and solemnity which stamps their program as quite out of the ordinary run. In an interview a reporter once told the Premier that the broadcast was so good and the radio audience so approving that it ought to belong in Radio City and that the listener interest was far beyond that of the soap operas. The pleasant Manning smile crossed his face as he replied. "Our broadcasts", he said, "are designed to save souls, not sell soap."

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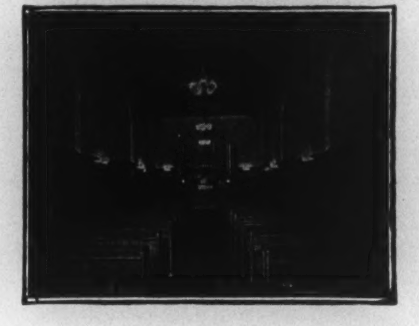

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THE MELTING POT

Annual Report

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

J. IVOR SHARKSKIN, president and chairman of the Sharkskin Trading and Finance Corporation, delivered the address to shareholders at the company's annual meeting Thursday.

"It is indeed a pleasure to report," he said, "that for the fiscal year 1947, the balance sheet actually balances. This is a distinct improvement over the past two years, when the disappearance of two chief accountants in succession, each taking with him a considerable portion of the company's assets, caused the balance to be weighted in favor of liabilities.

"This year, however, the disappearance of the current chief accountant with $24,000 of the company's liquid assets was followed by the disappearance of the treasurer with $24,000 worth of the company's liabilities, in the form of Series P Bearer Bonds that had been called for payment. Thus, for the first time in our company's history, the assets and liabilities balance to the last cent." (*Cheering.*)

Mr. Sharkskin went on to point out that, while many of the assets, as for instance certain parcels of real estate in the suburbs of Moosonee, might be considered doubtful, certain of the liabilities were doubtful as well, which reflected a healthy condition that he hoped would continue. (*Cries of* Hear! Hear!)

A NEW and unexpected development in the company's operations had arisen during the year, the president continued, as a result of the unpleasant dispute over the company calendar. Shareholders would recall that one of the directors, since resigned, had proposed that a picture of puppies in a basket should be substituted for the customary portrait of a young woman. This would have been a breach of one of the company's oldest traditions, and happily, the directors had hooted the suggestion down.

Instead, it was decided to conduct a contest for the selection of a calendar girl. Many paintings were submitted, and the best were referred to the legal department for the selection of one that could be sent through the mail. Reproductions of paintings turned down by the legal department were then sold, privately, by individual members of the board, and by company officials, at race tracks and other social gatherings. As a result, a handsome profit had been realized, and a dividend of eight cents per share had been declared.

The legal department itself was a new development of the year, Mr. Sharkskin went on. The company had been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Cecil Cabala, who had been called to the bar of Sierre Leone in 1924, and disbarred in 1927. Mr. Cabala's wide study of certain aspects of company law were precisely what the Sharkskin Company required.

Relations with employees had been further enhanced during the year by the formation of a Fur Coat Club for women employees. Members were nominated for the club for exceptional efficiency and devotion to duty. Six employees of the stenographic bureau had been nominated as charter members.

The president concluded with a passionate appeal to shareholders to show their confidence in the ever-expanding activities of the company by re-investing their dividends at once in new capital stock. In that way, he said, they would avoid the temptation to go out and squander the money, since the inexplicably low market price of the shares would discourage selling them at this time. In this way, the company's operations would be aided, and the rising tide of inflation would be checked.

After the meeting, Mr. Sharkskin returned to his interrupted winter holiday in Nicaragua, and was not available for further comment.

•

WITH a querulous "Yoicks" and a properly modulated "View Halloo!" the Benny Farm pack got under way for the winter season recently, and after a brisk run, made the kill near the outbuildings of the Home Farm.

Owing to the fact that the Benny Farm is now entirely surrounded by the City of Montreal, foxes are not available, so the quarry currently being hunted is rats. The first kill was a fine specimen, too, about three years old and weighing 2½ pounds.

An interesting feature of the run was that the M. F. H., or Huntsman, or whatever he's called, led the hounds by several yards for most of the distance, as Sally, a black spaniel, and leader of the pack hadn't quite gathered what it was all about. Sally finally tried to pass between the Huntsman's legs, and very nearly queered the entire enterprise, but distinguished herself later by rooting out the quarry after it had gone to earth in a snow-bank.

Although the kill was witnessed in all its primal horror by at least seven delighted little sadists, and although the Huntsman, who performed the kill single-handed, had to dope himself with strong cups of tea for several nights to escape the memory of it, the cry went up almost at once: "Look! Sally's killed a rat."

A post-mortem followed, in which there was a regrettable struggle for the remains between Sally and the aforementioned young hooligans. Quick intervention prevented an ugly scene.

The strict accuracy of every detail in this account is vouched for by a responsible official of a large Quebec power company, who was an eye-witness, in case anybody should doubt the ability of the conductor of this section to outrun a rat over a level forty yards.

•

THE appearance of a helicopter in and around Montreal caused a certain amount of neck craning for a while not long ago, as the thing can hover about peeping in apartment house windows and, one of the passengers assured us, can follow the course of a blonde along Sherbrooke Street in the best curb cruiser style.

Aeroplane pilots watched the thing suspiciously and betrayed a touch of old sea-dog nature hitherto unsuspected. One question often heard was: "What happens when the engine cuts? Can it glide or does it just sort of waffle down?"

On learning that it would, under those circumstances, come down almost vertically, a former pilot was heard to murmur, "I may be just a stick-in-the-mud, but the old-fashioned aeroplane is good enough for me."

•

FEW people realize that Cézanne is a nickname, which was given to the artist by his fellow students in 1854 because of his youth. The young man, whose real name was Paul B. Bushwiler, entered the Académie des Beaux Arts when he was only 16, among students of much riper years, and so he was jocularly named "Seize Ans".

Later he took to signing his paintings with the name, altering it to Cézanne to throw the police off the track.

•

HOWARD DINGBAT reports from Ottawa that the Province of Quebec is dickering for a site to build its new legation. No answer has yet been received to M. Duplessis's demand for a seat on the U.N. Security Council. A special guard has been placed on the Plains of Abraham, to forestall attempts to pull down the fleur-de-lis, and there is talk of an increase in the Wolfe bounty.

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...and do) remove the men and parties who fail to gauge our wishes, our temper. As for the myth ...arty rule—well, the Canadian of tenderest years recalls the Nazis, the Fascists, the Tojoites. ... our safeguard, our watchdog . . . the valve with which we let off steam. If government, men ... make the change by balloting.

...ably, if sometimes slowly, our legislators act on our ballots. Movements for a change in legis... ...e a snowball rolling down hill, gather weight, momentum, speed . . . and our government acts ...

...a new floor for the high school gym . . . or the election of a Premier . . . we can be heard through ... the worth of the ballot to us as free men, let no complacency, no cynicism mark us as a people. ...man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing."

Let us give long, serious thought to our costly gained right . . . say to ourselves: I am one of 12,000,000 rulers of my country . . . of few men, in few lands can that be said: I have

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INSURANCE IN FORCE - - -	$79,531,920.00

The above items indicate the continued growth of the Company. The gain in Insurance in Force of $8,472,380.00 is especially noteworthy.

- Reserves for security of policyholders were increased in 1947 by $1,312,894.00.
- 63.9% of Invested Assets consist of high-grade bonds. Government securities comprise 38.6% of all investments.
- Total Market Value of securities exceeds total Book Value by a large margin.
- The rate of interest earned by the Company in 1947 was 4.10%.

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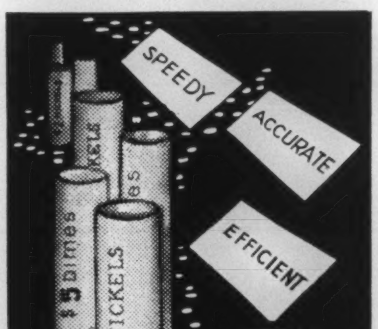

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THE FILM PARADE

"If Winter Comes" Is Lugubrious Soap Opera of the Twenties

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT WAS a sad day for Walter Pidgeon and Deborah Kerr when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, turning out an old cupboard, came across "If Winter Comes" and decided that with a little taking in and letting out it might get by for another season.

Stars, it seems, are under contract to appear in whatever hand-me-down the studios assign them. Under the circumstances, however, the cast of "If Winter Comes" would have been justified in turning the whole thing into a rowdy Hard Times party, with everyone cutting loose and playing for laughs. This would have been fun for everybody, including the audience. Unfortunately, however, both Miss Kerr and Mr. Pidgeon are too well-disciplined for antics of this sort. Playing their lugubrious roles straight they attempted to give them dignity, charm and even style. The result was too incongruous even for laughter.

Walter Pidgeon as the masochistic Mark Sabre is the chief victim of the current revival. Poor Mr. Pidgeon has to play the role of the hero with the most selfless heart and probably the weakest head in the whole field of contemporary fiction. He worked at it valiantly, trying to compensate in charm for the handicaps of his role. Part of it was reliable Pidgeon charm but a great deal unfortunately was the author's more questionable variety and since the latter was solidly embedded in the script there was no way of getting round it. "Do you think I'd talk better through a clean hat?" Mark says wistfully to Effie, for he must have his little joke even if his wife has just walked out on him, taking all the furniture and leaving only poor pregnant Effie who is the cause of all the trouble. "Oh, Mr. Sabre, you do say the funniest things!" Effie cries convulsed. So she tells him to bring some oxalic acid to clean his hat, and it doesn't occur to Mark—as apparently it didn't to the author—that oxalic acid would do nothing but eat holes in his hat. As it turns out, however, it eats holes in Effie, which at least disposes of one character and brings us that much nearer the end.

Nona, played by Deborah Kerr, is only slightly less preposterous than Mark Sabre. It can hardly have escaped an intelligent girl like Deborah Kerr that her Nona, while quite as voluble about sacrifice as Mark, actually neglects her husband shamefully while chasing another woman's husband bowlegged. But Miss Kerr doesn't play it that way. Instead she gives Nona all the dewiness and fine feeling that the author intended her to have. Probably she had no alternative short of turning in her contract—which might turn out to be a bargain if her studio continues to give her roles and pictures as deplorable as this one.

Dame May Whitty, Angela Lansbury, Reginald Owen, and Rhys Williams are also involved in "If Winter Comes." They get off with minor bruises to their reputations.

Antidote

If you should get into "If Winter Comes" by mistake, "The Senator Was Indiscreet" should supply the necessary antidote. The latter film, which was put together by Charles MacArthur, George Kaufman and Nunnally Johnson, works as determinedly, and almost as obviously for laughs as "If Winter Comes" does for tears. Fortunately it is a good deal more successful.

The central figure, Melvin G. Ashton (William Powell) isn't so much a character as a blunt instrument designed to knock the stuffings out of contemporary American politics. Laying about him heartily, the screen author, Charles MacArthur, takes a crack at political press-agents, party bosses and operators, honorary Ph.D. degrees in Animal Husbandry, campaign appeals to Labor ("an eight-day wage for a two-day week") campaign appeals to Bankers' Associations, ("a two-day wage for an eight-hour week") and the traditional shy approach to Presidential nomination.

The Senator hasn't a brain in his head. But he has something even more indispensable for his purpose—a diary going back over the more fruitful years of party activity. For a while it looks as though the road to the White House might be paved with the Senator's diary entries, since he has only to drop a hint of his memoirs to line the party boys up solidly behind him. Eventually, however, he loses the diary and the action then becomes a rough-and-tumble game of hide-and-seek, immoderately rowdy but only moderately funny.

Since "The Senator Was Indiscreet" doesn't attempt to caricature any conceivable human being it can hardly be accepted as political satire. It is political farce, and as such sufficiently fresh to the screen to be more than usually diverting.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE. The talented Hustons, with John Huston as director and Walter Huston as star, make this adventure-parable of gold-hunting in Mexico one of the best films of the season.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE. Aldous Huxley's screen version of his short story of "The Gioconda Smile." A highly literate but only moderately exciting murder - mystery. With Charles Boyer, Jessica Tandy.

THE LOST MOMENT. Screen version of Henry James "The Aspern Papers." Neither admirers of the movies nor admirers of Henry James are likely to find it very rewarding. With Robert Cummings, Susan Hayward.

MY WILD IRISH ROSE. Technicolor musical devoted to the type of Irish balladry that flourished at the beginning of the century. With Dennis Morgan, Andrea King.

TAWNY PIPIT. A gently-paced but diverting English comedy about a nesting pipit which provided more excitement for English bird-lovers than World War II.

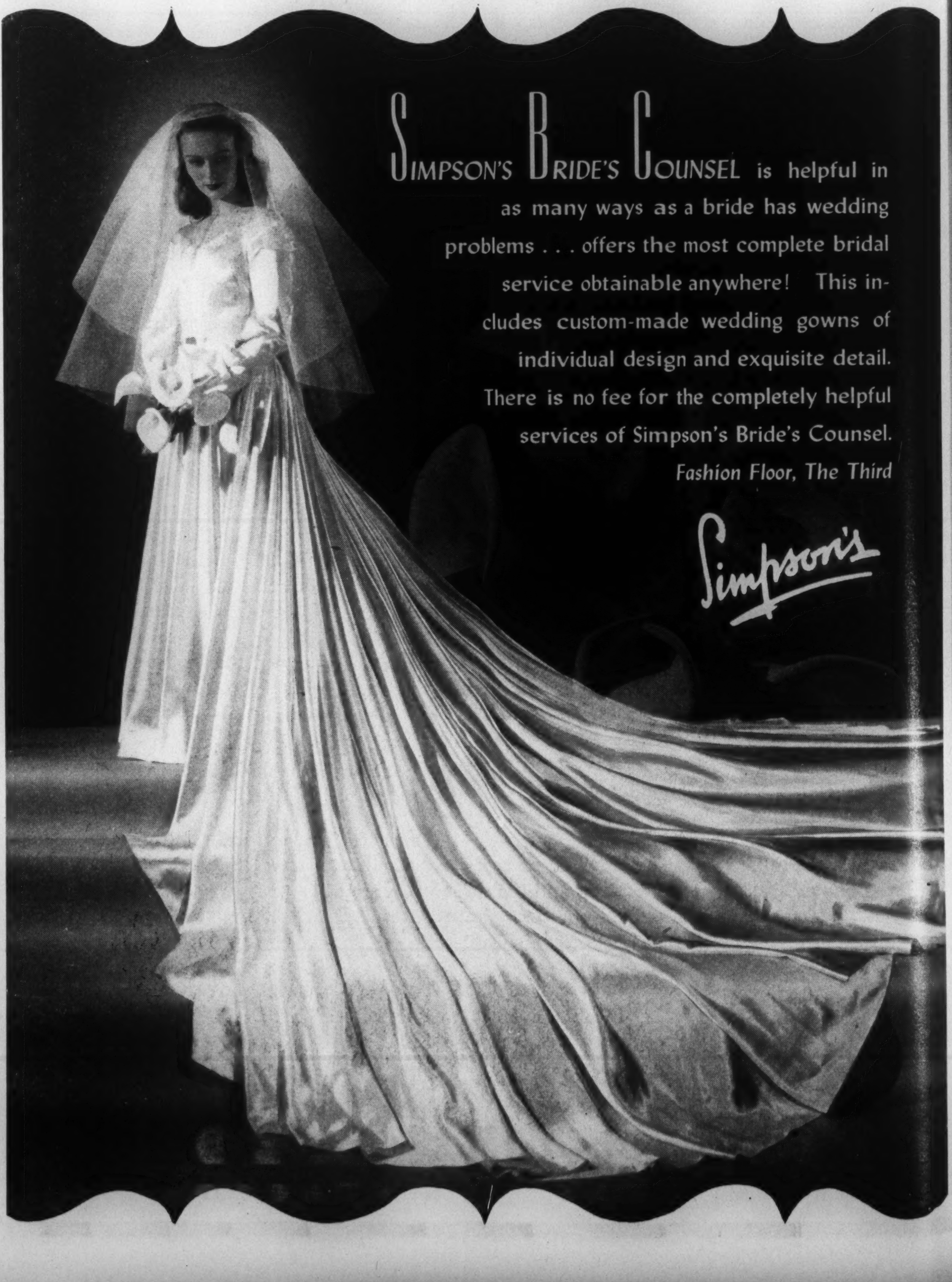
• •

CANADIAN music was performed by Canadians on a broadcast heard in the United States from station WNYC, New York, on Saturday last. It was part of a "Festival of American Music" and the Director of the Festival, Herbert Neumann, invited Reginald Godden, concert-pianist, and Elie Spivak, violinist, to play four works by Canadians. Through the courtesy of the C.B.C. the Canadian music was played in Toronto and relayed to New York. The music chosen by Godden was "Studies in Line" by Barbara Pentland and "Sonata" by Harry Somers, while Spivak chose John Weinzweig's Violin Sonata and the recently composed Rondo by Oskar Morawetz.

•

During the current season, Anna Russell, Canadian satirist and comedienne, has appeared at Carnegie Hall, the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf Astoria, and for a number of private clubs reportedly as "one of the finest comediennes to appear in New York this season." On Feb. 10, she was presented in New York's Town Hall.

Nicol Smith, world traveller and noted author, who will present his new film on India, "Valley in the Clouds," at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre, March 5, 8.30 p.m.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

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Lovely Lady, After Five of the Clock

The sibilant rustle of taffeta whispers throughout all the 1948 Spring Collections. Sometimes it is heard but not seen in frilled petticoats, or used to highlight another fabric, often it is seen as an entire costume. Here yards and yards of taffeta are cartridge-pleated around the hipline of a simple black crêpe frock to become a wide-flung skirt. A matching taffeta collar frames the deep V-neckline and sleeves push up into three-quarter length flattery. At The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

FASHION

Devalued Franc Attracts Buyers to Paris

By BARBARA STEVENSON

Paris.

HERE in a world of fashion where almost every nation, big and small is represented, fruitful Mother Nature has supplied a spring that is a tiny chip of paradise. The air has the lucent quality of washed platinum, and the pale haze of sunset is as exhilarating as pink champagne. Even the French themselves with their country bordering on inflation and prices soaring daily, are imbued with a more optimistic view after the mild winter and early spring.

In the *couture* houses model after model fashioned from fabulous fabrics, rare and costly, are being prepared for shipment across the cold Atlantic. Top American and Canadian buyers are flocking to this city dedicated to the delectation of women in numbers comparable only to pre-war years. Many who hesitated at the high cost and advisability of purchasing Paris models have been lured by the devaluation of the franc that cuts the actual cost of an original design in half.

The *Chambre de la Couture Parisienne*, which accredits both French and foreign correspondents, is a beehive of activity. Previous to this year, your passport for the preview showings obtained through this organization (a cooperative group organized by the *Haute Couture*), was all that was necessary. The huge influx and revived interest in the Paris showings have, however, made it difficult to obtain an invitation to the openings themselves. The top houses rate you according to your importance and you are issued with cards entitling you to view first, second or, in some of the top houses, third and fourth showings. In the *Haute Couture*, however, being known as *La Canadienne* is a passport in itself, and past acquaintance with all the press directors guaranteed me a front row seat at all the *Grande Premieres*.

Trying to single out the top news from a three hour parade of fabulous models is a trick in itself, but the individual interpretations of the now no longer "New Look" as presented this Spring of 1948 can only be described as utterly feminine.

Christian Dior, whose name during the last two years has become almost as familiar to the modern maid over sixteen as Santa Claus is to her under six baby sister, exploded a bomb-shell in his customary revolutionary manner by showing several models with short skirts. He also caused considerable controversy among his fellow couturiers by having his pre-view showing for the press on Sunday afternoon.

Among his one hundred and forty-three models presented we counted six definite silhouettes. His two new outstanding features are called "Zig-Zag" and "Envol". The former falls in folded lines like a pencil sketch and actually looks like the letter Z. Two versions of this silhouette have been purchased by Canadian buyers and will be presented in the Easter parades in both Montreal and Toronto. The "Envol" (which means in English "To take off") is executed with a fluid movement flowing towards the back. It is a more modern version of Lelong's famous "Figure de Proue" and brings to mind more readily the figure of a modern maid in the backwash of a plane rather than a Grecian figure on the prow of a ship.

Gaitered Ankles

Dior's colors are typical of nearly all the top collections. He likes bronze tones, but in a hundred bewitching variations. Also, the pious silver of weathered stone, the misty grey of slate, and the deep green and blue of a cloudless sky powdered with a sugar coating of frost. He does not neglect the Spring *must*, Navy, and executes the perfect black dress as only Dior can. With a sly sense of humor he fashions a jacket with a stiff swing double point back from gay plaid, places it over navy wool slit to the knee, and adds gaiters from ankle to above the calf in the same gay plaid. His *piece de resistance* however is aptly called "Miss Dior." It is a cocktail dress executed from black faille with a fluid back movement (the Envol line) and held at the minute waist by a narrow black patent belt. A tiny typical Dior pillbox of pale pink feathers completes the ensemble.

Of special interest to Canadian women are the colored hose which, I have been given to understand, will be released to the retail market immediately following the Paris openings. For the first time in fashion history a world famous French designer has turned the spotlight on American merchandise. In Dior's new collection, he has sheer nylon hose made especially for him in a "Boulevard Bouquet." The translation of the color from his swatches of leather, tweed and silk into hose was done in the United States.

Dior himself suggests colored stockings for day as a continuation of the general scheme. In the cocktail and evening group however he advises the charm of contrasting color.

The quaint old world inheritance of charm is prevalent throughout Molyneux's collection for *Printemps* 1948. Posies, petticoats, and parasols create an amazing décor in this usually conservative house. A truly great designer, Irish Captain Molyneux has previously disdained the use of these artifices so beloved by the French *couture*. His newest silhouette has a minute waist, rounded over the hips with fullness concentrated at the back. He loops navy mat crêpe around the hips—gathers it up to the waist at the back and matches a gay pink posy high on the bodice with a dainty organza parasol. Tiny white gaiters top narrow black pumps, with matching touches of white peeping from below the wrist length sleeves.

Bonnet and Shawl

Pink parasol and posy grace another model in navy sheer — a four inch ruching at the neck tied in front with a pale blue satin ribbon. And, from under the skirt gaily peeps a blue and white plaid petticoat. Another version of the petticoat is pleated and revealed by gathering the material of the dress up the back to allow the taffeta to rustle out almost to the waist. Grandma's shawl all properly fringed is worn over a Gibson girl blouse in white, the skirt bright green linen belted in vivid blue calf. Tiny natural straw bonnets tied under the chin create a Victorian air, and petite wrist gloves banded and bowed in moire ribbon are delightful.

The petticoat fever reaches a new high at Marcel Rochas and every mannequin glides in whispers of rustling taffeta. Several couturiers including Dior have discarded the much discussed Guepiere but Rochas builds his models completely on and around these little wasp-waist corsets. Going still further, he does not de-

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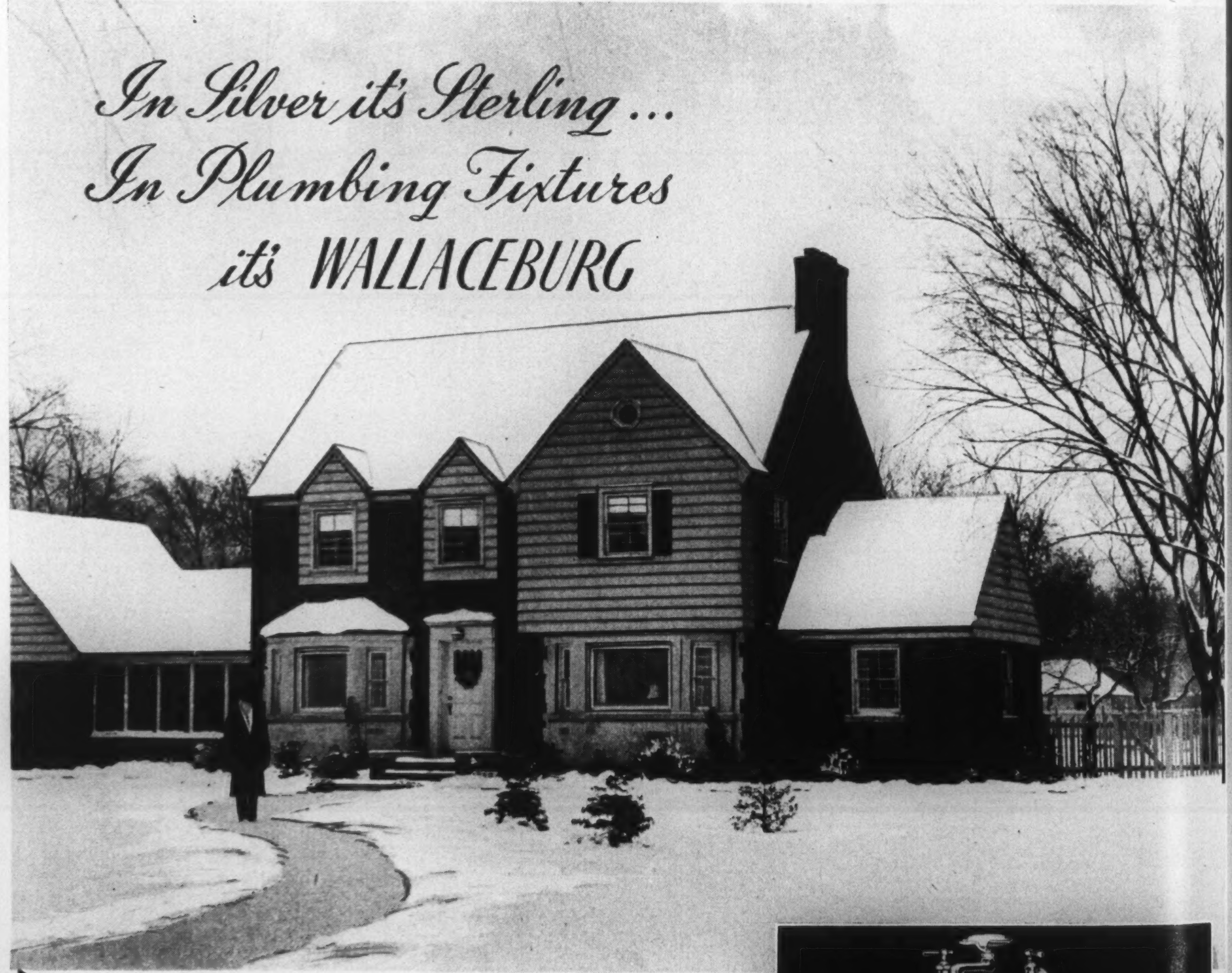

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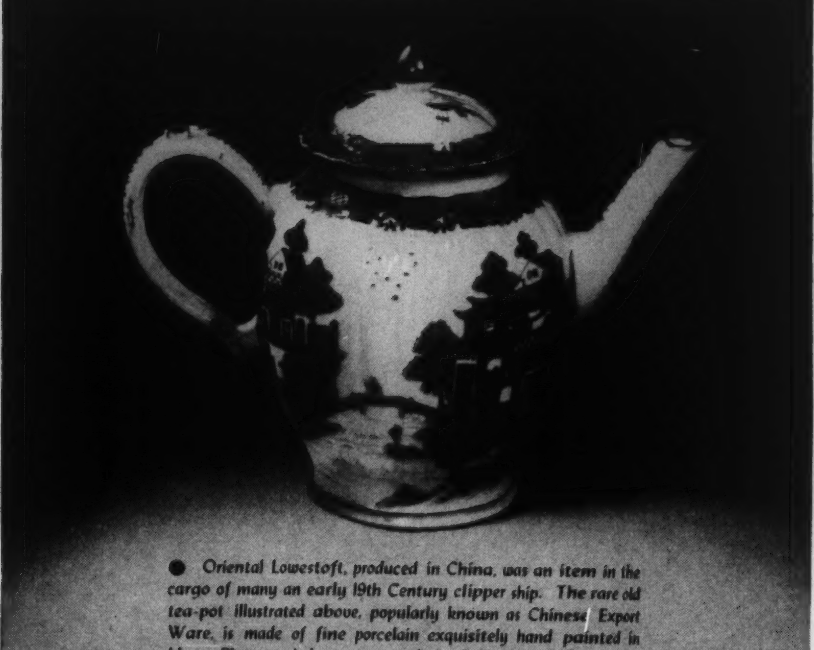

● Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA"
TEA

pend entirely on these diminutive waist moulders but tucks and bones the models themselves. In the evening scene the bones often extend up to form the bra top. Rochas has always been an advocate of pleats and adds a new note to the spring picture with his coat silhouette. Closely fitted to the waist with Regency or Danton collars, they swing out over the hips revealing gored insets or pleats backed with a contrasting color and material. One tweed coat in the popular "greige" (grey beige) has huge box pleats that flare out to reveal carmel colored linen.

Canadian women are also going to see Schiaparelli's new sleeve treatment. It is used for both suits and coats. The new design drops the shoulder line with a half dolman effect extending from the bodice but broken over the shoulder with a seam. Below the break the sleeve is full, very effective and wearable. Scap has also gone all out for the long skirt and not one model measures more than seven inches from the floor.

Pierre Balmain's skirt lengths are the same as last season, lengthening with the shadows, eleven inches for classic suits to seven inches for more dressy and cocktail ensembles. Many of his skirts are very slim, rounding over the hips and narrowing at the hem in a barrel effect. They are made wearable by a clever half bias cut that allows freedom of movement. His most outstanding suit is fashioned from soft antelope skins called "Zebretta." Prince of Wales plaid from England and glazed chintz from the United States as well as France's newest sheer nylon are all included in his array of lovely fabrics. Both Canadian and American buyers are giving this house top rating for satisfaction in purchasing models to please American and Canadian women.

Jacques Fath shows an interesting new slant in his more sophisticated models. A fluid body line bodice flows gracefully over the hips in front, but protrudes in fan tail loops just below the natural waistline in the back, the points fading to oblivion towards the narrow skirt hem. His original clothes for lazy days in the sun are delightful. He features beige gabardine slacks tapering at the ankle like jodhpurs and continuing over the foot like ballet slippers in front, the heel cut back to allow freedom of movement. Slim and elegant, hang your clothes on a hickory bough but don't go near the water, describes Fath's antelope bathing suits. On the other hand Rochas in his preview for summer presents water resisting nylon designed for the export trade in a much more cover up manner than any bathing togs seen last year at fashionable French resorts.

Karachi Trousers

The male dressmaker during the past century has predominated on the Paris fashion stage. There are however still outstanding and important female designers and among these Carven and Madeleine Vramont are among the most talented.

Carven has just returned from South America and her decidedly summer collection is slightly Spanish in flavor. With a tiny basque jacket, or a rounded bolero always over youthful full skirts; the small, tall waist; the high rounded bosom and slender shoulders, her models radiate a lambent charm that shows her instinctive talent for creating the spirit of youth.

Vramont's collection on the other hand has been inspired by the impish cut of a little boy's trousers. Stopping at Karachi, India, on her way to Indo-China she spied a little lad with a pair of pants cut in a very graceful manner. She bought them from him for 3 rupees (20 cents). With the cunning of a street urchin he quickly spread the news and for the rest of her stay in this picturesque pirates' cove she was constantly followed by all the lads in town who wanted to sell their pants.

An amazing silhouette has developed from this little boy's trousers. It starts in her sports clothes and continues throughout her whole collection. Play clothes in jersey are draped in unpressed pleats into wide waist bands, afternoon dresses come up in front in the same pant drape over pencil slim skirts. In the evening scene chiffon, crepe and jersey in exotic eastern tones carry through the same theme, in a manner that would amaze the youngster whose pants were the cause of it all.

No single group of people dominate the world of fashion. Changes are generally accelerated by social forces far more powerful than any small group of experts and, in the final analysis, the times dictate the mode.

The designers interpret the times with their designs. The overstressed femininity, "The New Look" was but a natural reaction after the war. We had parked our mystery in a chest of moth balls, used our pedestals for firewood and tucked our glamour into overalls. We wanted to be feminine and the smart artists of fashion foibles gave us such a dose of femininity we were knocked back on our heels.

Clothes today have captured the best features from "The New Look" and are completely feminine without being too extreme for general wear. Shoulders are more natural, waists smaller, hips accentuated but not exaggerated, skirts are longer and fuller for the young look, and longer and leaner for the sophisticate. *Derrierre de Paris* for the exotic—*figure de Proue* for the romantic—clothes are the signpost of your personality. But today it must be a very feminine signpost.

So saying we must rush out to our favorite flower stall at the Madeleine and buy a big bunch of Parma violets to nestle our chin in, for spring is here in Paris, and, we hope, just around the corner at home.

JOAN RIGBY

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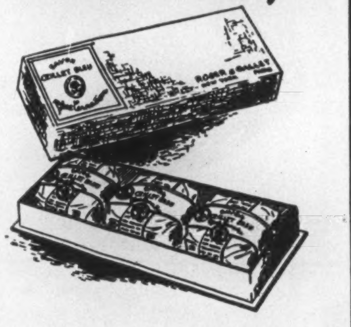

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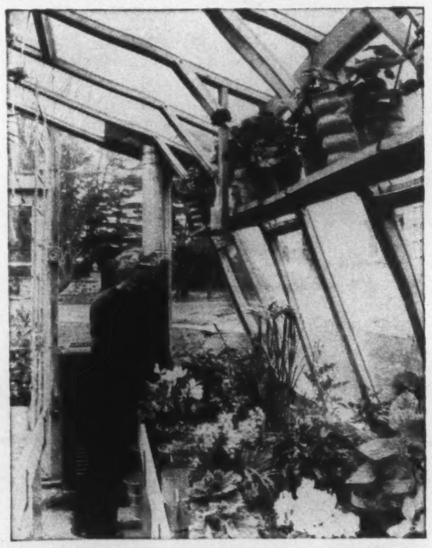

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Table d'Hote

By MONA BARRY

"HE DOESN'T like carrots or prunes, so give him some mixed in with the others. You may have to sing!" they said, and went out to lunch, blowing him a kiss.

"Vegetable—and—liver", "Carrots", "Apricot custard", and "Prunes" said the labels on the tins. I looked at him, and he looked at me. He was sitting in a canvas chair sunk in the middle of a table with a hole in it, and he banged on the table with his flat hands and looked expectant. Everything rattled.

"Coming! Coming!" I said hastily, turning to the little tins which were open and sitting in a saucepan of hot water. Dropping several teaspoons in my anxiety, I managed at last to arrange an offering of liver and vegetable on the edge of one. The only way to find out whether things are too hot is to taste them. I've never liked liver. Beaming appreciatively, I advanced the spoonful. He accepted it looking solemn, and munching. "Easy!" I thought, slipping in several more.

At number five he turned sharply and stared at a bird on the kitchen window sill. Having his ears washed annoyed him, and next time he resolutely closed his lips. Remembering instructions I broke into a few bars of "I am the Captain of the Pinafore". He opened his mouth so wide in ecstatic appreciation that I was able to slide in a rush order of carrots. I shall never forget the look he gave me.

"For he's going to marry Yum Yum, Yum Yum," I carolled from association of ideas no doubt—substituting liver with legerdemain. We were not amused. "Tweet tweet," I whistled, tasting with every appearance of rapture.

"Ah . . . ?" he queried sharply. I led with my right, apologized, and followed up with a dab to the jaw. He smiled messily. "Chirrup—chirrup—" I was getting under the skin of my part. He was convulsed, and three more helpings of liver, followed by a chaser of custard, took the long, long trail. Over full of confidence I stopped chirruping, and he smacked the next spoonful for a boundary with an expression of triumph. The spoon hit me on the nose.

"Ah . . ." he said, with great charm, laying his head on the table and looking tenderly up at me. I lowered in an offering of custard, and he stood up, leaned over, and dribbled it into my shoe. Then he slipped, hitting his chin, and another Redskin bit the dust. I had to lift him out to console him, whereupon he wound both hands in my hair and, with a happy cry, ran up me and stood on my face. Taking advantage of the mood I sat him on my knee with godfatherly deftness, and daringly introduced a suggestion of prune purée.

Of course I see now that it was going too far; right under the stove, to be exact. He held it in his mouth for an instant, while an uneasy look flitted over his features; then, with an air of great surprise, he sneezed.

At this moment someone knocked at the door, and I found myself in the presence of a gentleman selling brushes.

"My, that's a cute baby," he began, recoiling, but I could see that he was impressed. "You've certainly got something there."

"British Import," I replied proudly, and I removed some prune from my hair with careless grace.

CUISINE

Take Four Bananas --

By DALE TALBOT

ONE of the joys of flying over exciting Brazil is that each time the plane lands airport hostesses serve passengers with small cups of steaming black coffee and sugary little bananas. It would seem that the booming Latin-American republic features an awful lot of bananas as well as coffee and what Brazilians do with some of them besides giving them away to air-borne visitors, might interest Canadian housewives.

It was in the spacious dining room of a Rio de Janeiro hotel enjoying the peculiar name of "The Two Strangers" that I was introduced to bananas baked with cheese. A gentle little lady of Scottish ancestry ran the hotel and she told me that the dish was common in Brazil. It was served as a dessert and although I didn't think I was going to like it the dish turned out to be delectable indeed.

You'll need four bananas which should be nicely ripe. Peel these, split them length-wise and lay them in a baking dish. Sprinkle with one tablespoon of melted butter, half a cup of sugar and grated cheese. Brazilians use half a cup of cheese but Canadian taste might modify this slightly. Beat one egg into a cup of milk and add four tablespoons of sugar. Pour over the bananas, sprinkle with dry bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. That's all there is to it and while you won't have the advantage of softly waving palms outside your window, or the knowledge that the white sands of famous Cobacabana beach are just a few blocks away, it should still go down pretty good.

Another banana speciality sometimes called *torta de platano* is extra pleasing in warmer weather, although as far as I'm concerned you can bring it on anytime. The word *torta* is a tricky one on South American menus because it sometimes substitutes for the English "pie" and sometimes for "cake", and sometimes for things which are neither, the difficulty being that there is no Spanish word that accurately means either pie or cake, nor a Portuguese word either.

Patron Saint

You can easily round up the ingredients for *torta de platano*. Once again you'll need four ripe bananas which should be put through a sieve into a saucepan. Add a half cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter and a pinch of salt. Stir and cook the mixture until it boils. Then cool. When it's cold whip in the juice from one lime and half a teaspoon of nutmeg. The delicious cream is heaped into little baked pastry shells for serving at teas or in-between-meal snacks. Despite the warnings of Chiquita, patron saint of bananas, it won't hurt to chill these delicious little *tortas* in the refrigerator before serving them.

Maybe you'd like something that combines oranges with bananas. Strolling the mosaic sidewalks of Rio I saw orange trees growing in back yards. Canadians can't get oranges that easily but already they're promising to become more plentiful and cheaper. The smaller, thin-skinned varieties are just as juicy as the luscious ones sold in Brazil.

A quick, simple dessert, for days when you feel more like a *siesta* than preparing food, can be made by slicing half a dozen bananas and placing them in a fruit bowl alternating the layers with scatterings of powdered sugar. Pour two cups of orange juice over everything. You can add a little vanilla flavoring to the orange juice if you wish.

One advantage of living in the land of the Carioca . . . a name, incidentally, which refers to the citizens of Rio, rather than to a dance . . . is that the country features an assortment of delicious fruits which aren't available in Canada. It's no good, for example, talking about what you can do with golden-juiced mangos, the creamy pulp of the chirimoya, or sweet tasting papaya. This latter fruit is also used to make a bottled soft drink which in many places becomes a sort of local Coca-Cola as far as popularity goes.

However, there is one Brazilian item that we don't have to ignore. That's the cocoanut and it won't be long until you can buy them big and milky in any Canadian grocery. In the meantime you can fill in with the packaged, grated variety.

Before I went to South America I had the naive idea that the fluid that shakes around inside a cocoanut was the milk. Actually it's no such thing, it's only water. What the Latin American means when he talks about cocoanut milk is the liquid which can be easily expressed from the white "meat" inside the nut. You obtain it by breaking open the cocoanut and grating it with a fine grater. The gratings are spread in a shallow pan, sprinkled with a little of the cocoanut water and then popped into a warm, not hot, oven for a couple of minutes. This loosens the delicious oils in the cocoanut meat which should then be placed in a loose-woven cloth and wrung hard over a dish. Wring out all the milk you can and throw away the sawdust-like gratings that remain.

While you're waiting to buy cocoanuts you can compromise by pouring a cup of boiling water over a cup of prepared packaged cocoanut. When it's cool wring it in the same way as above to obtain cocoanut milk.

One of the things you can make with cocoanut milk is delicious *creme de coco*. All you need is a ripe cocoanut, about one pint of milk, three tablespoons of cornstarch and two tablespoons of sugar. Punch open the eyes of the cocoanut with an icepick, drain off the cocoanut water and save it. Break open the cocoanut and in the manner described above grate the meat and obtain as much milk as possible. Add this to the cocoanut water. Measure out enough cow's milk to provide one quart when added to the cocoanut liquid but keep it separate. Bring the cow's milk to boil. Then work the cornstarch smooth in a bit of water and add the cocoanut liquid and sugar. Stir this slowly into the hot cow's milk and let the whole mixture come to boil, all the time stirring.

Cocoanut Sweets

The mixture is poured into small molds and, after setting and cooling, should be slightly chilled before serving. If you've used a ripe cocoanut the flavor is something to remember. Brazilians often serve this treat with thick raspberry sauce which they make at home. It can also be served with ordinary cream. A Canadian innovation would be use one of the flavored sauces sold for making home sundaes.

The final cocoanut idea works well with packaged cocoanut. It's a simple candy and one which might be worth remembering when the children are in a candy-making mood.

It involves two cups of sugar, half a cup of orange juice and one orange rind which should be grated. Bring the mixture to boil and add half a cupful of grated cocoanut. Don't stir but let boil until it passes the conventional test where a drop put in cold water forms a soft ball. After this let it cool and then beat it until it's thick. Pour into a buttered dish.

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A House of One's Own

By EILEEN MORRIS

"BUT real estate agents are unprincipled characters who sit around in dingy offices with their feet up on the desks!" friends exclaimed, when I told them I was joining a real estate office. And after two years in the business, I still find they look at me in an under-the-brow fashion, especially if I mention that I recently received a commission. "Ahhah," their glances say. "Don't think you can keep *that* up for long. Someday, you'll get your comeuppance!"

Now, I consider myself to be a thoroughly harmless business person who puts in a twelve hour day, selling owners' homes to the house-hungry public. I like my job, and find it highly absorbing. It is a heartwarming experience to share a couple's joy in finding their 'dream home' — entirely aside from the commission involved!

A sprightly old lady, well over seventy, slid into the big chair on the other side of my desk, and demanded to see some houses. "My family talked me into giving up the house after Dad died," she explained. "I moved into a three-room apartment, but I'm hankering for my own garden and front door again!" So I found her a roomy bungalow set on a generous lot, with an old apple tree and companionable back fence. "I'm going to have a swing put up for the young ones," she said, her face alight with plans. "Just one thing I'll never understand, though, how's a body expected to *live* in those tiny apartments?"

Selling a house to a blinded war veteran was a unique and inspiring experience. Bob's pretty fiance guided him into the office, and together they described the home they dreamed of owning. I drove them to a neat bungalow in the suburbs, near a car stop, that also boasted a pleasant garden. Bob, I soon found, was no slouch when it came to inspecting that property: He asked countless questions, paced each room methodically, and rapidly examined everything with enquiring hands. Whenever I dropped by to visit, it is hard to remember that Bob is blind, for he hammers, paints and does repairs with little assistance from the wife he has never seen.

Pig in a Poke

After listing a well constructed house on one of the city's better avenues, I received an excited call from Mrs. L., the owner, who asked me to forget the whole thing. "It was all a mistake," she declared happily. "We've decided to give our marriage another chance. Watching you list all our possessions yesterday made us realize that we just couldn't break up."

Such calls are not uncommon, for quarrelling couples realize the seriousness of divorce, and the finality of it, when they start dealing with lawyers, real estate salesmen, and the like, and a goodly few reconsider their hasty words.

An hour after I tack a For Sale sign on a property, neighborhood gossips start clogging the 'phone with calls. "I just happened to see your sign—what are you asking for that place on Turner?" one demands. When I tell her the price is $9800, there is a dramatic pause before she exclaims, "And with those floors! Good heavens, if you get $9800 for *that* mausoleum, we should get at least $11,000 for our place!" and she rings off, all a-twitter.

Real estate agents don't set the price on a house, so don't blame them for skyrocketting prices. Owners are anxious to make a profit, and the agent merely follows an owner's wishes as regards price and date of possession.

But friends are still inclined to sniff at my career, and like to cite instances where they were taken in by some glib-tongued salesman.

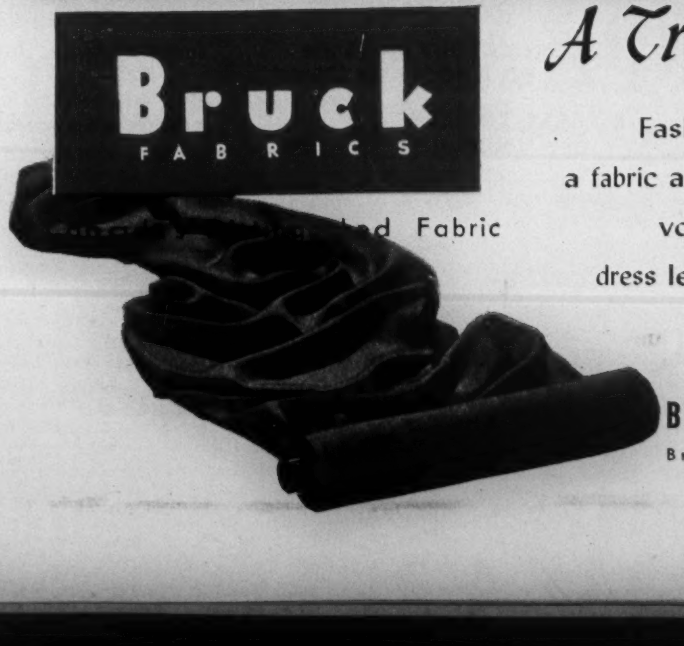
To such charges, my only retort is—Perhaps you asked for it! In my experience, the public gives less thought to buying a house than they do in buying Junior a new coat, or dog biscuits for Fido. I've conducted hundreds of prospects over properties, and have been continually amazed by the off-hand way they shop for a home.

How many clients have purchased houses in the evening, clients who brushed aside my suggestion that we return next morning, to see the house in the daylight. They're "too busy", so they spend the family's savings on a pig in a poke. How do they know there isn't a brickworks out the back? They don't!

Time and again couples have come back to me, distressed because they paid too much for a property. They forgot there were such things as lawyer's fees, a charge for arranging a new mortgage, movers to be paid, and a dozen other expenses to be considered in purchasing a home. Once the legal papers have been signed it is too late to back out of the deal, and they either forfeit their deposit, or borrow from friends. Such people budget for a vacation or a car, but forget the family purse when house-hunting.

When buying my own home, I went through it on four separate occasions, and each time a different friend accompanied me to help check it over. But the majority of prospects whip through the rooms, mumbling, "It looks O. K." and show complete lack of interest in my remarks. They scarcely check to see if there is a roof on the property, and are too lazy to walk into the garden and find out if the garage is anything more than a pair of doors!

If you plan on buying a house, read up on the subject, and do some fancy figuring before confronting an agent. Know what you want, and how much you can afford to pay. Don't allow yourself to be pushed into making a snap decision by an over-zealous salesman. Remember, you will have to foot the bills, so don't buy a rundown property because of the cute decals on the kitchen cupboards. Ask plenty of questions, take your time, and shop with caution. In this way, you'll be able to deal intelligently with real estate agents.



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MUSIC

The Solo Was the Reward

By JOHN H. YOCOM

"DOWN with programs!" once shouted Bohemian composer-conductor Gustav Mahler (1860-1911) when confronted with a particularly lyrical explanation of a musical work. "The audience should be left to its own thoughts about the work that is being played and it should not be forced to read during the performance." But as any concertgoer anywhere knows, peppery Gustav's blusterings have had little effect. Program commentaries are still wordy and in small type; houselights go out before one can finish them. When we arrived at the T.S.O. subscription concert last week, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, we had barely time to reach our seats, let alone read the elaborate notes on the first number, a Toronto première of Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 4 in G major.

So we listened to the first two movements, pleasantly uninformed and relaxed by transparently tuneful, if meagrely inspired, themes and orchestral color. (It turned out that the suggestion was the lovely land surrounding Vienna.) Midway through the third movement the dullness ended; we snapped to attention as the breadth of orchestration and structural details widened. (The composer's consciousness was being transported, we also found later, to a realm of Heavenly bliss.)

Then came the reward in the whole Mahler exposition. The spectacular fourth contained a soprano solo with words of a naïve character from *"Des Knaben Wunderhorn"*, suggesting pictures by William Blake. (St. Peter, St. John and other saints were busy at innocent pleasures, St. Martha was cooking, and everyone was helping himself to heavenly food and wine, entertained by 11,000 dancing girls and singing angels.) The fact that this solo was sung by Canada's leading soprano, Frances James, made it one of the more exciting items of the current T.S.O. season. It could have been the most preposterous.

With tone of crystal clarity and tremendously compelling dramatic intensity, Miss James achieved an artistic expression of the basic thought, "We really are in Heaven", and movingly carried out the detailed account. For Miss James is a specialist at interpreting abstruse things, as well as knotty songs by contemporaries like Hindemith.

Her other number was Debussy's "Chansons de Bilitis". Several times she has sung the three Chansons (Debussy's music and delicate love verses by French poet Pierre Louys about an imaginary Greek called Bilitis) with piano, but last week was the first time with an orchestra. The score and parts had been especially brought from Paris. We think the piano is still the best accompaniment for them. Despite Sir Ernest's efforts to keep the orchestra *piano*, Miss James' voice was often overpowered. Perhaps the key was pitched too low; in the lower passages vocal volume was insufficient. When the voice came through—mostly in flashes in the first and then with full brilliance in the second and third, we heard singing with a warmth and delicacy of feeling and subtlety of expression. The shimmering harmonies of a pleasantly dissonant type, hauntingly elusive melodies and color effects in both voice and accompaniment greatly appealed.

Convincing Interpreter

For many years Canadians have increasingly found reasons for paying honor to Frances James. Besides being a leading concert artist, she is rated tops as a convincing interpreter of new Canadian music, *e.g.*, her title role in the first Canadian opera, "Deirdre of the Sorrows", broadcast two years ago. Miss James was born in Saint John, N.B., the daughter of a newspaperman. When a child she moved to Montreal where for four years she studied on a scholarship at the McGill Conservatorium of Music. Later she took further instruction in New York and Boston. She now lives in Toronto, the wife of Murray Adaskin, well-known violinist, with whom she will tour Western Canada next month. An immediate assignment will be her broadcast of Canadian music to the British Isles and Caribbean Sea.

Other orchestral numbers on the program were the always fascinating "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune", in which the orchestra achieved its finest expression of the evening, and Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture with the old familiar, plushy, melodic cliches.

All last week in Eaton Auditorium the Canada Packers' Operatic Society presented "Merrie England" (Basil Hood's book and Edward German's music), under the capable direction of W. Richard Curry. Proceeds will be used to send food parcels to the U.K. Particularly fine was the large chorus which for spontaneity, power and blending of voices has few rivals among Canada's amateur groups. The story, a tale of Maytime antics in Elizabethan days, was projected at a smooth pace by the large cast of principals, English gentlemen and ladies, farmers, guards, etc. Most finished acting was done by the C.P.O.S. hilarious veteran Arthur Sclater in the prime comic role.

Sponsored by the six Kiwanis clubs of Greater Toronto, the fifth annual Kiwanis Music Festival got under way this week with 3,000 entries and over 15,000 contestants competing for $5,350 in scholarships, and cups, awards and trophies.

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TWO of the merriest and most high-spirited members of Toronto's active fraternity of composers are staging a double-barrelled presentation of their own unusual brand of piano music on March 13 and 20. Twenty-two-year-old Harry Somers will preside at the keyboard on both dates. But he has the good-humored support of Barbara Pentland, probably best known in Europe and the U.S. of Canada's native-born composers. Somers will play an entire recital of all the piano music that Pentland had written in the past ten years—on March 20 in the Concert Hall of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

The suggestion that he appear as composer and pianist of his own music resulted in Somers including the March 13 date as well.

Somers' piano music is already becoming fairly well known, and two, "Strangeness of Heart" and "Three Sonnets", have been published by BMI Canada Limited.

PENTLAND

Both as composers and as persons Pentland and Somers have much in common. Their music is talked about; it attracts the eye and ear of composers, conductors and concert artists interested in new ideas. Even Khachaturian and Prokofieff, recently scored for not toeing the Kremlin musical line, commented on the originality of Somers' piano sonata, "Testament of Youth," after hearing a Reginald Godden recording in Moscow last year. The two composers are rather given to hilarity, and bouts of it at that, although their music as often as not is "full of shadows, pre-Cambrian rocks and the midnight sun", as one of Somers' friends describes his music.—J. L.

•

Director of Music for all-India Radio for ten years, Czech-born Walter Kaufmann will discuss "The Art Music of India" at a lecture to be given Saturday afternoon, March 6, in the Conservatory Concert Hall. Kaufmann came to Canada in 1947 as Head of the Piano Department at the Halifax Conservatory of Music and since then has composed several works broadcast by the C.B.C.

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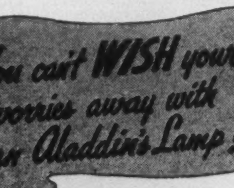
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RECORDS

Dmitri Is Rapped Again

By JOHN L. WATSON

I WAS not surprised to learn that the "Ninth Symphony" of Dmitri Shostakovich was composed in rather less than six weeks: it gives every evidence of hasty and slipshod composition. In fact, I was reminded of the testy English historian—a good socialist, by the way—who found in the music of Shostakovich the final condemnation of the Soviet system. The Ninth Symphony was written at the close of the war and is dedicated to peace. Perhaps the sort of peace we have been building since 1945 deserves no better. At any rate, the symphony is as inferior to its predecessors as the Soviet peace effort is inferior to their contribution to victory in war. The work represents a violent reaction to the supercharged emotionalism of the wartime symphonies. It seems to be an attempt to capture the wit and vivacity that Prokofieff expressed so succinctly in his Classical Symphony, but it is done with all the subtlety of an early Keystone Comedy. The gayety is vulgar and the humor heavy-footed; it has the solitary virtue of brevity.

The new waxing, by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Victor DM 1134), is an excellent one. The performance is brisk and businesslike and the recording resonant and reasonably free from surface imperfections. Only the music seems unworthy of the effort.

One regrets the necessity of heaping Ossa upon Pelion by lambasting Comrade Dmitri whose head must still be smarting from the bludgeoning bestowed on it by the self-appointed critics of the Politburo. But the situation is ironic. Shostakovich and his colleagues have been berated for catering to the decadent, bourgeois ideologies of the West by creating noisy, discordant and cacophonous music. But these are the very qualities that have, in fact, alienated the great mass of decadent, bourgeois ideologists. The more decadent and bourgeois we become the more eagerly we lap up the symphonies of Tschaikowsky and Glazounov, who with their genteel romanticism represent the very antithesis of the militant revolutionary spirit.

Soviet composers have been ordered to picture in their music the spirit of the workers. Now, to capture such a nebulous quality in an equally nebulous medium like music is a difficult assignment, even when the spirit of the workers is spontaneous and manifest. When that which is intended is not the real spirit but simply the official version of it (which may or may not correspond to the genuine article), the assignment is pretty well impossible. If, in the face of this continual urging toward an impossible objective, the source of Soviet creative activity dries up and disappears, it will not be in the least surprisingly.

No Ideology in It

The truth is that you cannot make music—as a pure art form—subscribe to an ideology. Even Wagner, the musical mentor of The Third Reich, whose ideas and personality were decidedly proto-fascist in character, could not compose ideological music. Whatever you think of his music, as such, you cannot call it fascist music or Nazi music when you separate it from the librettos of the operas. It is simply music—good, bad or indifferent, according to your taste.

The rulers of the Kremlin, having betrayed their own Revolution, are trying desperately to eradicate the Revolutionary spirit (except, of course, in the decadent, bourgeois countries of the West) and to settle the foundations of the New Despotism on the unresisting soil of the past. In doing so, they will only succeed in destroying their culture but that is a small matter when the World is the prize.

Columbia's fine new recording of Claude Debussy's Sonata No. 2 for Flute, Viola and Harp (J 99) confirmed my notion that the great impressionist who taught us so much about the piano and the orchestra was least happy in his compositions for small chamber groups. Here, if anywhere he is the dabbler in musical ideas, the dilletante without aim or purpose. This Sonata, for all its superficial charm, seems to me to be almost wholly composed of little bits and pieces of exquisite detail that never quite succeed in making a pattern—rather like those clever after-dinner speakers who come armed with all manner of felicitous phrases and very little else. However, for those who disagree with this analysis—and there must be a great many—this little album will provide hours of pleasure. The performances, by Laura Newell, Milton Katims and John Wummer, are admirable and the recording is excellent.

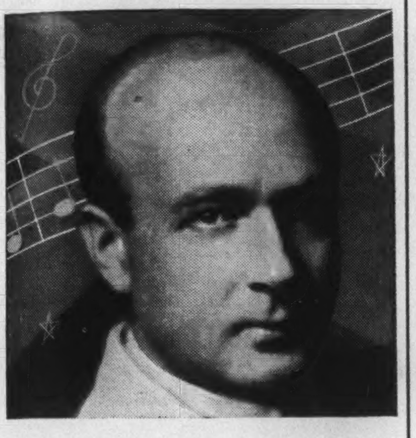
One of the best ways to "plug" a defunct composer is to make him the subject of a screen biography, preferably a thoroughly romanticized and highly inaccurate one. The latest effort of this kind is entitled "Song of Love" and concerns itself with the life and loves of Robert Schumann. It is in all probability more accurate than most for Schumann's life contains practically all the necessary ingredients for the kind of romantic cellu-drama so beloved of us decadent, bourgeois film-goers: love that overcomes parental opposition; the tragedy of the lifelong friend, adoring but ever chaste; and best of all, the delightful psychological implications of the decaying genius tortured by the omnipresent shadow of the madhouse. A piece of cake!

In honor of this celebrated celluloid epic Victor have issued an album of music by Schumann, Brahms and Liszt, played by the indefatigable Artur Rubinstein (DM 1149). The best things in the album are "Rhapsody in G Minor" and "Hungarian Dance No. 4", both by Brahms; the worst is Franz Liszt's rambunctious beer-hall "transcription" of Schumann's innocuous and rather lovely little song "Widmung". The rest include Brahms' "Wiegenlied" and Schumann's "Arabesque", "Traumerei" and "Widmumg" (in something like its original form). Mr. Rubinstein's performance is competent enough but the recording is fierce: my set emits almost as much surface noise as music.

For Rossini Friends

During the musical lull that followed the death of Beethoven and preceded the full flowering of German Romanticism, the music of Gioacchino Rossini attained a degree of popularity all over Europe which has scarcely been equalled before or since. Village bands from Potsdam to Palermo scraped away at "William Tell", while princes, poets and peanut-vendors aped the absurdities of Master Figaro the Barber. In the end, it was Robert Schumann who, as a musical editor and critic, did most to dethrone the tinsel diety and set worthier gods in his place. Yet even now, a century later, the same old war-horses win the applause at the eskimo-pie concerts and I've no doubt that the new Columbia album, "Rossini Arias", (D 193) will win friends and influence people wherever it goes. The album contains four of the best known arias, sung by Jenny Tourel, one of the most satisfying and versatile mezzo-sopranos in the business. Miss Tourel's performance is calculated to draw praise from even the stoniest heart, but one feels that the music has had its day.

Some of the most inconsequential and utterly charming music that the great John Sebastian every wrote is to be found in the four orchestral suites which he composed during his prolific middle years (c. 1720-25). Based on the popular dance forms of the day, they represent, along with the six Brandenburg Concertos, the best of Bach's purely secular orchestral music. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony have recorded the best known of the suites, the Second and Third on Victor DM 1123 with the happiest results. The Second Suite is a frisky, light-hearted affair which includes samples of many of the most popular dance-forms of the day: rondo, sarabande, bourée, polonaise and minuet. The Third is more serious in form and content and closely resembles the *concerto grosso* in its instrumental grouping. The second section is probably the best known—and most frequently mutilated—melody that Bach ever wrote: the so-called "Air for the G String." The new album will go nicely with the two "Brandenburg" recordings made by Koussevitzky within the last year or two.



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TRENDS

Portias of the Province

By PHYLLIS AXFORD

WHEN the Law Society of Upper Canada celebrated its 150th anniversary last year, it also celebrated the 50th anniversary of the admission of women to the Ontario bar. The Law Society is a self-described, "learned and honorable body whose purpose it is to assist fellow subjects and to support and maintain the constitution." In the past fifty years, the Portias of the Province of Ontario have made a real contribution to the progress of the reign of law and the maintenance of an orderly society in which both men and women are proud to be able to establish their homes and businesses.

Although it is only fifty years since women have been recognized professional lawyers hereabouts, one of the first recorded law cases, a full hundred years before women came to the bar, was prepared by a woman who appeared in court on behalf of her client. In this case, the client was her husband, and because of the Law Society not having been founded at that time, the conventions of the constitution dictated that a man involved in litigation or accused of crime could appoint to defend his interests any wise and well-informed person of his own choosing. This defendant selected his own wife. Officially she became his recognized attorney.

Until 1797, the governor licensed solicitors. The governor could license persons whom he considered by "probity, education, and character to be fitted to act as advocates in the conduct of legal proceedings."

This happy-go-lucky state of affairs did not blow up due to any misconduct on the part of a woman attorney. It exploded in the fingers of the governor by virtue of the fact that a notary public, Mr. Phillippe Dejean, caused a burglar to be condemned to death and hanged. The grand jury, in turn, caused Mr. Dejean to be charged with murder, and he escaped the consequences of his indictment only by fleeing the country. It was apparent that the administration of British justice in Upper Canada left something to be desired.

In 1791 John Graves Simcoe came to Newark, capital of Upper Canada, now Niagara-on-the-Lake and established himself at the old Wilson's Hotel. William Osgoode came to him in 1792 and took the oath of office as attorney-general of Upper Canada before Governor Simcoe at the hotel. In 1797, under Osgoode and Simcoe, the legal profession in Upper Canada was established as a "self-disciplining, ethical body of studious citizens." It had fifteen members. Now it has 3,308, representing alumni and graduates of 22 colleges and universities and 115 secondary schools. In 1797, when the Law Society was organized, it was ruled by appointed and self-perpetuated benchers. After 1871, the 24 benchers were elected. Today, there are 30 benchers, each elected for five years. If a bencher is elected four times, he becomes a life bencher. There are only two living honorary benchers, the Duke of Windsor, and Mr. Mackenzie King.

Osgoode Hall

In 1828 the Law Society moved from Newark to York, and bought six acres of land for £1,000 and soon commenced building Osgoode Hall. In 1834, when Toronto was incorporated, Osgoode Hall lay outside the city limits, in the northern suburbs. King Street was *haut monde*. The city stopped at Lot Street, or Queen Street as it is called today, its far northern boundary. The boundary was changed and extended to a distance of 800 feet north of Osgoode, later, in order to include Osgoode Hall in municipal jurisdiction.

There was no sidewalk anywhere in York when Osgoode Hall was built in 1828, and the Law Society built the first sidewalk ever to be seen in the district. It ran north from King Street on the west side of York Street to Osgoode Hall, so that men and women could enter Osgoode without getting mired to the knees.

In 1837, Osgoode was loopholed for musketry, and the justices served in the ranks as privates, maintaining and defending the constitution at the butt of a musket.

In 1846, the benchers of the Law Society provided courts of law, and continued to do so until 1874. In 1874, part of Osgoode was conveyed to the Province for the purpose of courts.

Right to Practise

The rules of study of the law were made for the law school in 1872, by men whose sons and grandsons are well known in the Province today—Leaf, Bethune, Lash, Moss, and Mulock. But the first organized law lectures were not held in Osgoode until 1885, when two of the first recognized lecturers were Mr. Oliver Mowat and Mr. Van Koughnet.

A hundred years passed, with the developments here outlined, before the Law Society of Upper Canada consented to admit women to its membership. The Society had been organized and functioning a full century before it restored to women the right to practise law in the province.

During the turbulent century, many women had applied for admission to Osgoode Hall and had been refused by the benchers. Finally, in 1897, Miss Clara Brett Martin applied, and a hot contest ensued about whether she might be admitted, as this would set a precedent. Twelve benchers voted for her, twelve against. The chairman cast the deciding vote. He was Mr. Oliver Mowat. He voted for Miss Martin, and shortly thereafter was knighted.

Ten years elapsed, however, before the next courageous candidate appeared for her diploma.

During the past half century, 112 women have been called to the bar. Some, of course, have since died. Others have married and moved away. Of the rest, a number have gone into administrative or advisory positions in banks, trusts, insurance and investment companies, or into law publishing or law library work.

Of the thirty or so who have elected active practice, the record has been impressive. Once the initial objections to admitting women to the bar had been overcome, the women were treated within the law school as individuals of dignity. They report they found no prejudice.

In work, they set themselves exacting standards. If the work came in to be done, and the cases were worthy of their attention, they did it, much as a doctor would treat his patients without regard to his own comfort or the obligations of private life. The hours in law are often long and trying. The responsibility is acute. It has been well discharged.

The women who have succeeded in law spectacularly are the women who were good students, and who were impassioned with the thought of becoming lawyers. They were not driven or tortured by self-doubt. They have shown a strong sense of social responsibility and have contributed much to their communities. Their contemporary citizens in Ontario are forced to conclude that Mr. Mowat cast a wise, decisive vote fifty years ago at Osgoode Hall.

PERSONALITIES

Dance, Ballerina, Dance

By PAULINE BEST

ONE of the leading ballet-dancers on the American stage today is a young Canadian, twenty-four year old Melissa Hayden. Born and trained in Toronto, she is now a leading ballerina with the famed American Ballet Theatre.

In at least one respect, Melissa Hayden's career is virtually unique among leading professional dancers. She began her dance studies at the late age of sixteen—an almost unheard of age for a ballerina to start. (She didn't even see a ballet company performance until after seventeen.) Most ballet performers begin studies at a very tender age. Four of the most famous present day performers, Toumanova, Markova, Riabouchinska and Baronova began to dance leading roles at the ages of 15, 14, 15 and 13, respectively. Yet, in spite of her late beginning, Melissa Hayden is now regarded as one of the best dancers of today.

At Radio City

Melissa Hayden became a dancer, she claims, "by accident". Unlike most little girls, she had no desire as a child to become a dancer. It was not until she visited the Volkoff Dancing Studio "to watch" that the idea of dancing herself took form. That was back in 1939. Melissa nurtured no hopes, at first, of any professional career, and danced for pleasure. However, she matured so rapidly under Boris Volkoff's tuition that her ambition was aroused. In 1945, she decided to attempt a professional career in New York.

New York is the dance centre of America. Success there is of the utmost importance to the aspiring dancer, whether in ballet or other dance forms. However, it is quite a leap from amateur performances in Toronto to professional appearances with Manhattan's Radio City Ballet. Yet, soon after her arrival in New York, in the spring of 1945, Melissa Hayden was tried out and hired by Radio City's demanding dance director, Florence Roggé. After just three months with Radio City Ballet, Melissa felt ready for her next big step—a try-out with the *Ballet Russe*.

But fate, in the form of the American Ballet Theatre, intervened. While waiting her call from the *Ballet Russe*, Miss Hayden received a request from the rival troupe for her services, "if she were available". Attracted by the experimental nature and accent on youth of Ballet Theatre, Melissa accepted their bid and has stayed with that famous troupe ever since. She has never regretted her decision to join the American company, and has grown in the affections of New World balletomanes along with it.

Today, at 24, this young Canadian is as enthusiastic about her work as the day, almost three years ago, when she got her first big break. Much travel and success haven't jaded in the least the petite, dark-eyed girl's affection for the theatre.

Ballet is an arduous business which demands more than beauty from its disciples. Ballet, so glamorous and sequin-scintillating to the audience, is a trying and tiring task when viewed backstage. "It's hard work," Miss Hayden confesses, "and we don't have much time to see the sights, but I love it." Contrary to much popular opinion, Melissa says that ballet dancers are "very quiet living people—in fact, quite dull. There is very little temperament and few tantrums." Miss Hayden, herself, kills time while travelling and between rehearsals by playing gin-rummy, her favorite game, and reading.

A Star Is Born

The city closest to Melissa's affections, next to her home town, is San Francisco — possibly because she made her nervous debut with the American Ballet Theatre there. Since that debut as a member of the *corps de ballet*, she has become one of the leading soloists of the troupe. Eight eventful years have taken Melissa Hayden from the ranks of Canadian amateur dancing to the lists of leading contemporary dancers anywhere.

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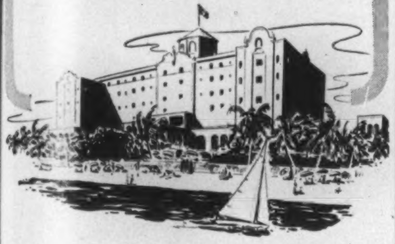

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OTHER PAGE

Animals and the Class War

By L. E. G. UPPER

PET-keeping is a bourgeois weakness. It is evidence of misdirected class consciousness. The sympathy, the kindliness, the fellow-feeling, that might be lavished on human beings is turned by those who keep pets towards the brutes. This is not an evidence of human qualities but of class pride: the bourgeois, imagining himself superior to the toiler, harboring for him feelings of disdain, seeks to prove his elevated status by ostentatious display and wasteful consumption.

Yet even in the simple matter of pet-keeping, the bourgeois are not capable of action as a class. Their criminal individualism asserts itself, and some keep cats, others dogs, others again, horses, for horses, though not usually classified as household pets, are reduced by the conduct of the bourgeoisie virtually to this status. Bourgeois pet-keeping is a convenient index of the sub-classes which exist among these exploiters. The petty bourgeoisie (lower middle class) keep cats, the middle bourgeoisie dogs (the greater amount of wealth expropriated from the workers the larger the dogs), and the higher bourgeoisie, horses—for riding of course, not for use. Bourgeoisie who keep horses are scarcely distinguishable from aristocrats. The children of the rich, following their parents' class-instincts of display, keep tortoises or white rats.

Religion is the opiate of the people, in the unforgettable phrase of Lenin. It is necessary, however, for good Marxists to realize that among the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy, there are religions and religions. A convenient clue to the broad classification of bourgeois religion is furnished by the bourgeois attitude towards the domestic animals. To the Catholic, the animal is a dumb brute, beyond what he terms "salvation," with no future in his "heaven." The animal, he believes, is created solely for him, as the lord of creation. Pet-keeping among Catholics may therefore be somewhat hard on pets. Spontaneous human kindness will always break out, but pet animals, under this creed, are regarded not so much as living things as types of mechanism, toys for human delectation. The Catholic may spoil his dog one day and make him into a miserable beast of burden the next.

No Animal Proletariat

The Protestant attitude toward animals is, on balance, more reprehensible than the Catholic. For the Protestant is apt to allow to his dog, and in some cases to his cat, a personality, or even, to use his own language, the glimmerings of a soul. As good Marxists, we believe in the equality of all the workers: whether the bourgeoisie have souls is a question for themselves to settle. Whether animals have souls is a profitless bourgeois debate. It is sufficient for us to know that animals are not members of our class: they are therefore subject to the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is enough: an animal pet may on occasion be the solace of the tired worker, but he can never be the rival.

Their attitude towards animal pets exhibits the Protestant bourgeoisie in some of their more ridiculous lights. Not only do they preach their absurd doctrine of humanitarianism, as if mere emotion could have anything to do with the inexorable processes of history, but they actually carry it over into the non-human world. With middle-class squeamishness, they organize societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. They pass from humanitarianism to equinism and caninism.

Acute observers will differentiate not only between the Catholic and the Protestant bourgeois attitude towards animal pets, but between different branches within these "religions." Except in Belgium and parts of France, where an exploited proletariat is driven by its oppressors into conduct from which it would otherwise refrain, northern Catholics approximate to Protestants in their treatment of pets. Within Protestanism, there is considerable difference between the rough, utilitarian approach of the Presbyterian and the lazy, good-humored indulgence of the Anglican. The extreme evangelical sects rest on the workers (whom they shamelessly exploit) and share the characteristics of social democrats (or to give them their true name, social fascists) as saboteurs of the class-struggle. They do not have enough economic elbow-room under capitalism to allow for much indulgence toward animals. To the emotional hot gospeller, the dog is apt to symbolize the phantoms which inhabit that territory of outer darkness from which he believes himself so fortunately to have escaped. The lesser and more straitlaced Protestant denominations tend to associate pet animals with the "sinful world." Social democrats resemble them, and it is not without significance that the Labor majority in the Council of a certain city in this country a few years ago carried a by-law imposing a heavy license duty on all dogs over a certain number of pounds in weight.

Wife, Horse and Dog

When, in the unfolding of the dialectical process, feudalism gave way to capitalism, at that exact moment in history the role of the animal pet in western society changed. He passed from a symbol of power to a symbol of personality. The feudal baron "rated his wife a little lower than his horse, and a little higher than his dog." His horse carried him to battle and with it he could ride down his serfs. His dogs represented status. His greyhounds stood for his privileges and his foxhounds for his dominance over the countryside. When the proud baron at last had to bow to the merchant, the horse declined in symbolical and practical importance, just as once again, under the hammer blows of the toilers at their conveyor belts, he has given way to the tractor. For the merchant, the dog became a mere extension of personality, like an additional and needless piece of furniture or a superfluous oriental rug.

Only when the battle of classes shall have been completely won will it be possible to assess correctly the place of the animal in society. Communism, which will ultimately provide everything for everybody, will no doubt in the abundance of its riches provide sufficient animal pets, just as it now provides musicians and ballerinas. But it will never make the mistake of importing into their treatment the soft humanitarianism of the bourgeois. Animals too will toil for the perfection of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Communism will have its Cerberus but it will make short work of bourgeois Fidos.

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Afrikaners Are Disunited on Color and Empire

By RODNEY Y. GREY

In this concluding article on the position of South Africa in world trade first, Feb. 14; second, Feb. 21), an examination is made of the political forces involved. One source of tension is the division among Afrikaners themselves into "Loyal Dutch" and Nationalists over native policy and support of the Commonwealth connection.

The writer suggests the political future of the country depends on the success of the present policy of diversification of industry, supported by British and Canadian investment.

THE interaction of political and economic factors which determine the economic policy of South Africa has largely been ignored in press reports of economic expansion in Africa, in which Canadian and British capital plays a major role. The average Canadian, a hemisphere away from Capetown and Pretoria, is inclined to equate British-Afrikaner relationships with the problem of English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians, and to draw an easy analogy between the problems of South Africa's non-European population—Bantu, colored, or Indian—with the Negro situation in the southern United States. These views are over-simplifications.

As indicated in the first two articles of this series, South Africa is at one end of a new British-African axis, Britain at the other. Canadians concerned with the economic and political future of the British Isles, and looking for markets for manufactured goods, and for outlets for investment, are vitally concerned with the economic well-being of both ends of this axis. A good deal of the economic policy of South Africa, on which is predicated the investment policies and trade decisions of many Canadian firms — Ford, Massey-Harris, and Moffats, to mention a few—flows from the political structure of the Union.

Whites Are Divided

As Denis Reitz, the popular wartime Union High Commissioner in London frequently pointed out, the important political fact in South Africa is not that she has two capitals, two languages, and people of various colors, it is the existence of a split in the white population itself. This real division is not between the English-speaking and the Afrikaans-speaking, but within the Afrikaner group itself—that is, the split between the Loyal Dutch on one hand and the Nationalists on the other. The Loyal Dutch are those Afrikaners who have chosen to accept gracefully the presence of English South Africans, and who see the future of South Africa in terms of co-operation with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries. They form the backbone of support of Field Marshal Smuts and his United Party. Generally they are opposed to extreme Afrikaner nationalism, to inordinate pressure on the non-European groups, in either economic or political terms, and they subscribe to a generous South Africanism, based on the hope of fusion between English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking whites.

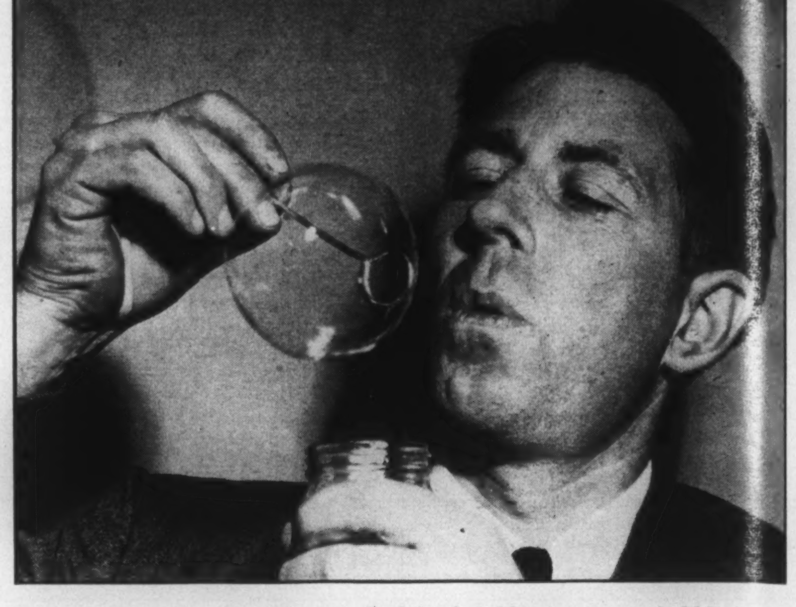
The Nationalist group opposing the Loyal Dutch are a mixed group of anti-British Boers who are still mentally and emotionally fighting the Boer War; they are given copious moral support for their anti-British and anti-color policies by the pastors of the Dutch Reformed Church, and draw many of their members from the poor white backveldt population who fear native encroachment. The English and natives are their scape goats. Their attitude is expressed in the stock phrases of papers like *Die Burgher*, for instance, the assertion that Smuts' followers are "nigger lovers who have sold out to the English". There were, however, before the war, within the nationalist parties many who felt that South Africa's manifest destiny was as an African nation free of British control, financial or otherwise. The election of 1943, in which Smuts' United Party achieved the biggest parliamentary majority of South African history, showed that the war clarified the issues for this element and had caused them to shift to support of the more liberal and more realistic policies of Smuts.

It is not unnatural that in a country whose prosperity is based in large part on low-wage native labor and whose social structure is one of white minority dominance, that political groups based on white supremacy should arise. To a Canadian, such groups possess many latent fascist tendencies, and in fact much of the ideological fuel of the extreme nationalists was provided prior to the war by a Nazi "cultural" front organization—the Ossewabrandwoëg. The Ossewa or ox-wagon symbolized the old Boer culture and the great treks around which Afrikaans folklore have been built; the brandwoëg or burning brand symbolized the fire of Afrikaner faith that was to sweep the Union. The war effectively curtailed much of this organization's activities; Smuts jailed the leaders. In the delicate balance of political opinion, it was felt unsafe to attempt a political clean-out. The defeat of Germany disillusioned many of the O.B.'s but the hard core of anti-British and anti-native feeling survives, and forms the nucleus of the opposition party led by Dr. Malan.

Sources of Tension

In the not-impossible event of Dr. Malan's party being elected to power, a repudiation of foreign economic control might follow, with obvious results to British and Canadian investors. The course of world politics and the degree of cooperation in African development that can be achieved condition the survival of the present government, with its policies of slowly raising native living standards, and working with Britain and Canada in an economic development. In some part too, the survival of the present administration in Pretoria depends on the effective leadership of Prime Minister Smuts. Whether the United Party can produce a leader of comparable ability when Smuts retires is anyone's guess.

This division of the Afrikaners, who are sixty per cent of the white population, over native policy and support of the Commonwealth connection is a source of the bitterness and the tension in current politics in the Union, and will without doubt continue to be an important cause of strain.



Snow-making scientist Vincent J. Schaefer blowing soap bubbles in a below-freezing room in New York to show how they can be used in weather predicting. If the minute particles which form the nuclei of soap flakes are present in the air, ice crystals will be formed in the bubbles.

Anglo-South Africans practically unanimously side with Smuts. They worship "Oom Jannie", as the Afrikaners affectionately call him, much more than they do any British South African leader. By and large, the British group has entered wholeheartedly into bilingualism—most of the adult British people can make themselves understood in Afrikaans, and their children are now being educated in a completely bilingual educational system. As well as learning the language they participate enthusiastically in the dynamic Afrikaans culture as expressed in art, music, and literature. In fact, it would be fair to say that the majority of the Anglo-South Africans are working toward the establishment of a real South African nation, to a greater degree than English-speaking Canadians are working towards a genuine Canadianism. To sum up this aspect of national development in South Africa: the English make a good minority.

The non-European population of the Union consists of six and one-half million Bantu and Hottentot blacks, in various stages of tribal life or urbanization, of 220,000 Indians, concentrated on the Natal coast, and of nearly two and one-half million mixed blood people — familiarly called colored. They contain Bantu, Hottentot, Malay, Indian, and European elements. Volumes have been written on the problems of these groups, and solutions seem no nearer. For the native, his low wage is presumably compensated for by the ownership of a tract of land on the reserve—erosion and overcrowding have made this a wasting asset, and the industrialists and government are faced with a consequent demand for higher wages for the urbanized native. In so far as he forms the bulk of the labor population—a labor force that is deteriorating through inadequate food and little education, his demands are being listened to, if infrequently granted.

Quarrel With India

The Indians of the Natal coast, fighting social segregation in terms of living space, the right to vote, and the right to participate in all occupations, has involved the Union in a fight with the Indian government. This has resulted in a virtual boycott of South African goods in India and a considerable loss of face by South Africa in the United Nations Assembly. As much as any non-European group, they fear the Nationalists coming to power, for they would be more repressive than the present administration.

The colored peoples enjoy the franchise in Cape Province; in that area at least they have some voice in government. But broadly their position has been made worse since the opening of the century. The rise of color prejudice and the activity of white trade unions who tend to restrict many jobs to whites, have forced the colored people down to the position of mere "non-Europeans". If at any time the colored peoples ceased to ape Europeans, the position of white South Africans would be very dubious indeed.

The present policy of diversity in industry is dictated in large part by the necessity of providing a higher

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THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Deflation Now, No Crash Later

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN considering the possibility, or likelihood, that we are entering upon a period of deflation, as indicated by the sharp downturn in commodity and livestock market prices early this month, it would be well to recognize that such a movement, coming now, can be quite constructive. That is, a moderate deflation now or in the near future, permitting at least some substantial correction of the serious unbalances in our and the world's economy, should free us from having to endure a major crash later on.

Since deflation involves contraction, we are likely to see some decline in business activity and employment as well as in prices and the cost of living. But the best opinion today holds that this "corrective recession" will be both mild and brief, lasting perhaps less than a year, because of the pressure toward recovery exerted by the large unsatisfied demand for goods and services, including such big employment-creating items as building construction and industrial equipment. Cushioning the decline this time will be such sustaining factors as family allowances, unemployment insurance, veterans' benefits and government spending for public works as well as expanded social services.

Of course even a mild recession will hurt some people, notably high-cost producers, speculators in goods and commodities, and inefficient workers.

Better Quality, Lower Prices

But most will gain. Because business will become more competitive, the public will benefit by improvement in quality as well as a lower cost of living, and workers who found that it didn't do them much good to strike, losing income in order to get a higher wage that wouldn't buy as much as the wage before prices were marked up again, will find too that their money buys them more.

The foregoing does not take into account this country's difficulties (which we have in common with most of the rest of the world) in respect of disrupted trade markets and lack of means of exchange. As regards our own shortage of U. S. dollars, Finance Minister Abbott has told us that our dollar holdings have risen fairly substantially in recent months, and Trade and Commerce Minister Howe has added that if the improvement continues it may be possible "before many months go by" to do away with the present restrictions on imports and exchange. This would appear to be over-optimism, unless Mr. Howe is counting upon a considerably larger flow of U.S. dollars for Marshall Plan participation than the public expects. But at least the situation seems to be improving.

As regards our overseas customers' ability to pay for imports from us, there has been no change for the better lately, and in the all-important case of Britain, further serious deterioration has occurred, with seemingly an absolute financial breakdown possible within a few months. Within that period, Britain is likely to run out of means of payment acceptable to us and the United States, unless she receives Marshall Plan dollars.

World Poor But Needs Our Goods

Congress has indicated that it won't sanction payment of Marshall Plan dollars to countries whose currency positions are obviously unsound, which seems to include Britain, but recognition by Congress of the need for bolstering Britain for the world's economic good may result in changing this attitude.

Western Europe, physically, is making progress in reconstruction; politically the outlook is as uncertain as ever, with Soviet Russia's agents constantly working to promote instability. Such confusion does not appear to promise much for Canada's trade. But the fact remains that world demand for Canadian and U.S. goods can scarcely diminish greatly, since the need is tremendous and this continent is the only great productive reservoir there is.

Basically, this country is one of the healthiest in the world, and should do better in the years ahead than any other, unless it be the United States. That is, if its people behave reasonably sensibly. But one big factor in making or marring prosperity has not been referred to here, and that is public psychology. If, in the general business downturn that seems to be ahead, the buying public and business venturers are over-cautious or panicky, they will certainly increase the downward pressure and may turn the decline into something more lasting and serious. But there's no real reason for that to happen. The coming months should do much to correct the economic unbalances which have been distorting our productive system and reducing its effectiveness. And that, obviously, is a reason for optimism.

standard of living for the non-European labor force of the community, though white South Africans well realize that the expansion of industry through British and Canadian investment, will create more managerial positions for the dominant white group. All political reasons that can be mustered suggest that economic expansion and diversification are the only immediate answers to the split within the white group and the demands of the non-Europeans. It is obviously not the whole answer. This policy of expansion continues to be opposed by the gold interests who see the bogey of increasing costs because of rising wages. Present commercial policy is in a sense a compromise between the protagonists of expanding secondary industries and the pleas of the well-established gold industry. On the success of the present policy, which in part will flow from British and Canadian willingness to invest and to cooperate in a planned trade policy, depends much of the political future of the Union. As in Canada the economic force and the political movements are intimately and inextricably connected.

U.K. Should Cultivate Commonwealth Trade

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Bevin's proposals that Britain should seek a closer union with Western Europe are not, according to Mr. Marston, economically sound. She would find herself in competition with a revitalized Ruhr and, as regards textiles, with France and other west-European countries.

States of Eastern Europe would be much better trading partners but the United Kingdom's best policy, Mr. Marston says, would be to strengthen trade ties with the Commonwealth where there is a ready-made market for British capital equipment with a wide range of natural resources to choose from in return.

London.

IN BOTH Britain and the Dominions there has been some anxious questioning about Commonwealth relations since Mr. Bevin presented "western union" as official British policy. The vagueness of Mr. Bevin's hints of a possible interlocking of Western Europe and the British Commonwealth only confirmed the suspicion that no concrete plan had been worked out, and that the British Government, in following the broad policy of the Marshall Plan, might go a long way towards fusion with Western Europe before it discovered that Continental and Commonwealth ideas were out of harmony and so had to loosen its ties with the Commonwealth.

Much more elaboration is needed of, for instance, the relationship between a European customs union and the system of imperial preference before the implications of western union can be truly assessed. Nor has any clear policy been stated for dovetailing western union into the multilateral trading scheme of the International Trade Organization. Indeed, when western union and the Draft Charter of the I.T.O. were recently being debated almost together by the British parliament, the government, sponsoring both, was accused of utterly contradicting itself in the same week. It must be said that no party showed much enthusiasm for the Draft Charter, not because its basic ideas seemed objectionable but because its practical application seemed so remote.

The advocates of Western union, the Commonwealth, and the I.T.O., all together, will probably argue, when pressed, that there is no basic conflict among them, and that, in fact, in the proper order, they represent a widening circle of trade. With Western Europe fused, it may be said, it will not be difficult to bring it, *en bloc*, into close relationship not only with the British Commonwealth but also with the colonial empires of Benelux and France; and by the time that process is completed something like a multilateral relationship with other countries will be possible.

The first comment on such an idea is that no such plan can possibly be envisaged without prior consultation with the Dominions, which would have to be partners in the scheme on an equal basis. There follows the question whether, economically speaking, that is the proper order of priority. However justifiable a policy may be politically, it is important to keep clearly in mind what it means economically.

Expedients

That multilateral trading is a practical proposition at present no-one — at least, outside the United States—seriously believes. There is no comparison between the Liberal trading of then-dominant Britain in the nineteenth century, which provided all the world with sterling, and the restrictive trading of the now-dominant United States, which results in a dollar famine with all the appearance of being chronic.

Countries have therefore to promote their trade by such pacts and groupings as they find expedient. Mostly, they cannot follow the old practice of balancing a debit on one account with a credit on others, because "hard" and "soft" currencies are not freely convertible.

Many people are coming to believe that the frantic efforts to export to the U. S. to gain dollars are misguided. So far as Britain is concerned, the United States is a competitor, not a natural market. Ideally, the sterling area and the Continent of Europe should buy large quantities of goods from her, but if they cannot they must develop trade among themselves—not with the idea of becoming self-sufficient but to establish some permanent stability, with or without U. S. loans and grants.

It so happens that the areas of Europe which are complementary with Britain are not the Western but the Eastern states. A united Western Europe would be based largely on the Ruhr industrial area, and Britain —as some industrialists are already saying—would not be a comfortable partner with a country whose industries were before the war mostly in competition.

The element of competition is not quite so marked between Britain on the one hand and France or Belgium-Netherlands - Luxembourg, on the other, but in the case of textiles, for instance, it is very apparent. Furthermore these countries export not so much the basic foods and raw materials which Britain needs, as luxuries or at least "inessentials" which Britain cannot afford in large quantities.

But Eastern Europe and the Balkans can offer a wide variety of foods and materials, and can consume almost unlimited quantities of manufactured goods in exchange—capital goods in the first place but later, no doubt, a growing volume of consumer goods.

Commonwealth Needs

As a market for British manufactures the Commonwealth has changed somewhat even in the past ten years. The Dominions need less consumer goods; but their programs of development can still absorb British capital equipment for many years to come. The colonial territories need both; indeed such projects as the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, whereby the Colony will greatly help Britain, imposes almost an obligation to provide clothing and other consumer goods which would correspondingly raise the living-standards of such countries. As to supplies, Britain needs the resources of the Commonwealth now as never before, for her people and her industries.

If western union fits into this picture at all it can certainly not claim high priority. There may be difficulties in expanding trade between Britain and Eastern Europe, though some encouraging agreements have been made already.

But there can be no fundamental difficulty in promoting trade within the Commonwealth, where needs and resources are so largely complementary and politics are no impediment. This, surely, should be the first objective, whatever develops later.

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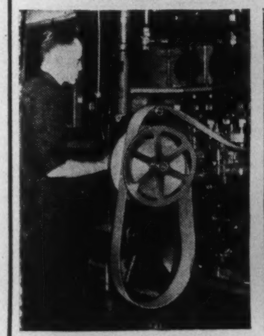
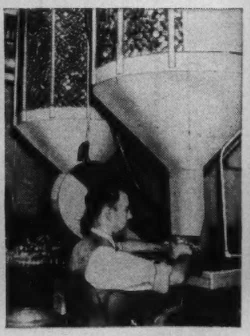
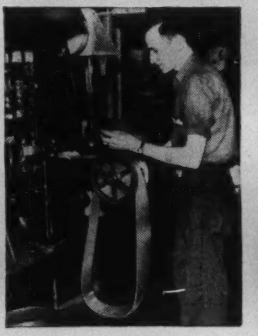


Strip Brass goes into this 7½ ton automatic press and 220 standard lamp base shells per minute come out.



Brass lamp base shells being fed into a trim and threading machine and then into piercing dies.



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Comptroller.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Outlook for Greater Production Bright At Chesterville Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE outlook at Chesterville Mines, nine-year old gold producer in the Larder Lake area, where a new high tonnage was milled in 1947, appears promising for an even greater production this year. Gold output last year was the highest since 1941, but the upturn in operating costs and treatment of a lower grade of ore reduced operating profits to $222,638 from $300,000 in 1946. The mill handled a total of 295,408 tons for a production of $1,194,847, or an average recovery of $4.04. This compares with $1,029,230 from 225,458 tons, and an average grade of $4.57 per ton in the preceding 12 months. The drop in grade was due to the necessity of having to draw considerable ore from some of the lower grade stopes. In November, the mill reached the objective of 900 tons daily, and additional equipment, including a new agitator, will permit maintenance of this rate, against the average of around 820 tons daily last year. Grade of ore also has improved, the labor supply is better, and output running over $100,000 monthly. Ore reserves, although not yet estimated, are expected to be substantially the same as the 1,000,000 tons reported above the 12th level at the close of 1946. In addition, preliminary work at that time between the 12th and 17th levels was said to have indicated possibly 758,000 tons. Total production to the end of last year amounted to $8,823,324. The company paid its initial dividend in December 1940. No distributions, however, were made from April 1943 until last year when five cents a share was paid in October. A similar payment is to be made April 30 to shareholders of record April 9.

Adding to the improvement evident in the prospects for Chesterville Mines is the encouragement being met with on the three new levels (13th, 15th and 17th) presently un-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

A Sidewise Drift

BY HARUSPEX

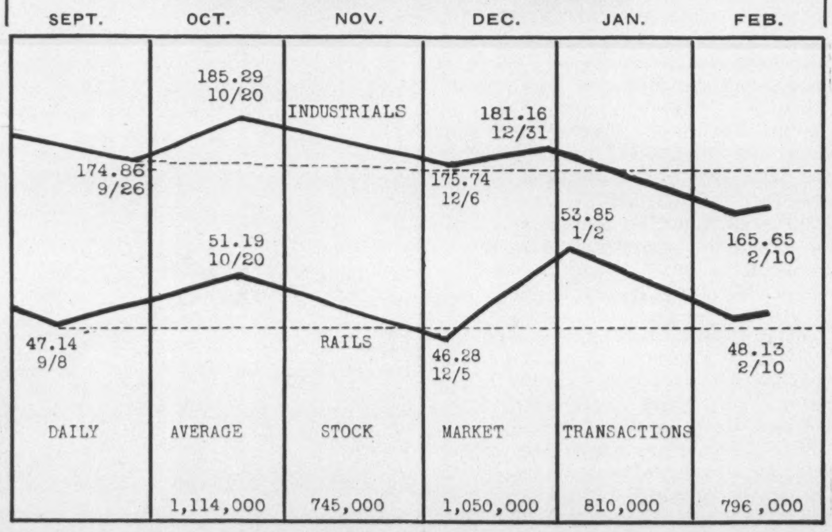
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. The short term trend of the market is downward with testing of the major 1946/7 support points now in progress.

Stock market action of last week has shown a sidewise drift with volume light.

As stated last week, once the industrial average got into the 165/163 area previously alluded to herein as a point of support, some attempt at market rally would be normal. This is the support area where the market was turned in 1946 and again in 1947 and buying by shorts and investors would naturally come in at this point. If this buying does not prove heavy enough to turn the market for a minor rally, the next point for rally would be in the 156/166 area, with prospects more favorable.

While technical considerations entitle the market to some rally, there are economic and political factors also to be taken into account. On the economic side the full significance of the commodity price break has yet to be disclosed, including its repercussions on the entire business structure. In the political field we are now entering a troublesome period abroad, with Greece, Iraq, and Palestine spots of particular uncertainty. We would continue following a cautious course, with cash or buying reserves ample and stock transactions aimed, not at increasing positions but, rather, at grading up the quality, yield, and longer-term potentialities or retained holdings. We anticipate a buying point in due course.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



CHARTERED TRUST SERVICES

- Executor of Wills
- Administrator of Estates
- Trustee
- Investment Management
- Real Estate Management
- Transfer Agent and Registrar
- Collection Agent

CHARTERED TRUST
AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

34 King Street West, Toronto
132 St. James Street West, Montreal

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

CANADA WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CLASS "A" COMMON—NO 47

Declared and set aside on Class "A" stock—$4.00, of which $1.00 is to be paid on the 15th of March to Shareholders of record February 29th, 1948.

CLASS "B" COMMON—NO. 37

An interim dividend of 25c was declared on Class "B"—payable on the 15th of March, 1948, to Shareholders of record February 29th, 1948.

By order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 11, 1948.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 34

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds April 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 20th, 1948.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today a final dividend of three per cent (seventy-five cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for the year 1947 was declared payable in Canadian funds on March 31, 1948, to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on Friday February 23, 1948.

The Directors consider it desirable to point out that this dividend of three per cent making a total dividend payment of five per cent in respect of operations for the year 1947 is made possible only by income from sources other than railway operations. Continued increases in gross earnings from freight traffic had been largely offset by decreases in passenger traffic and by increases in wages and the cost of materials and supplies.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 9, 1948.

der development, and which opens up a 650-foot block of ground below the 12th, formerly the bottom horizon. Lateral exploration on the new horizons has yet not been completed sufficiently to allow definite figures on tonnage and grade, but these deep floors are reported as being around average, although the 17th (2,289 feet) at the end of the year was said to be giving indications of running better than average grade. The shaft will be deepened to the 20th level, with a 125-foot sump, before the end of winter. The "D" orebody, Chesterville's main source of mill feed, is probably not as long on the three new levels as it was on the horizons above the 12th, but until the entire area has been drilled off it will not be possible to state whether there is any decrease in stoping length. The east end of the "D" zone is surrounded by a serpentine mass which cuts in and out so that the favorable zone has varying lengths at succeeding levels. From production to date the "D" zone has yielded an overall grade of approximately $5 per ton, and on the 17th level is indicated to have a length of 500 feet. The area drilled off late last year revealed a stoping length of 350 feet, with a width of around 30 feet of better than average grade material.

•

Braminco Mines, in the Missanabie area, has in work to date indicated two major shear zones, and C. C. Huston, president, states that three ore bodies of interesting size and grade have been shown to exist in a strike length of 2,500 feet. Within that length and above the 200-foot level the 21 vein area is believed to contain approximately 100,000 tons with a cut grade of $5.25; the 7 vein area 23,400 tons of cut grade of $4.55, and the B vein 5,000 tons of a cut grade of $9.10. Mr. Huston points out these are probably minimum tonnages and minimum grades. Within the 21 vein area, there exists a core of enrichment which is of present economic grade and is believed to contain not less than 37,000 tons, with a grade of $9.10. Mr. Huston in the annual report states that in view of unsettled conditions, it does not appear possible at this time to consider underground investigation of the potential orebodies indicated. On completion of some further exploratory work, and return of more settled conditions, consideration will then be given to underground exploration.

•

Output in January of Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines, where production was resumed last September, was valued at $40,600 from the treatment of 3,125 tons of ore, an average recovery of $13.30. Production the previous month was $43,500 from 2,962 tons. The January grade was lower than expected due to more than 20% of the mill feed coming from the marginal fringes of the Fraser vein above the 750-foot level. The 600 and 750-foot levels of the Kim vein have now been prepared for mining and the Kim will furnish all ore milled for the time being. Mill heads for the first five days of February averaged $21 per ton. All preparations for deepening the Fraser shaft 500 feet below the 750-foot horizon have been completed. Due to some improvements in milling it is anticipated that an average of 110 to 115 tons daily can be obtained.

•

The Don Cameron Exploration Company, formed for the purpose of carrying out aerial prospecting of vast stretches of the little known barren lands of the Northwest Territories, is preparing for its fourth season in the field. Work to date has located several large areas of favorable Precambrian rocks and claims have been staked to cover gold showings on two of these belts. An expenditure of $50,000 is planned for this season in the Ennadai Lake area where 58 claims and two reserved areas of four square miles each are held. A party is also being placed on the claims at Regan Lake to spend the season in intensive exploration. The company is headed by Don Cameron, a prospector with wide experience in the north, and is staffed by a small group of experienced engineers and geologists. Work so far has been financed by private subscription, but an offering was made earlier this month of 800,000 shares at 30 cents per share to net the treasury $240,000.

•

An interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by Normetal Mining Corp., payable March 31 to shareholders of record March 1. It is thought this payment may indicate the beginning of quarterly payments, and if so the total to be distributed this year would be double the amount paid in each of the two previous years. Net earnings last year were about 27 cents per share and should be considerably better this year.

•

At the Nor-Acme property of Howe Sound Exploration Company, in the Snow Lake area of Northern Manitoba, construction is advancing according to schedule and it is expected the plant will be ready for production at the end of 1948. Active mine development is being undertaken, the shaft having been sunk last year to a depth of 936 feet. Net earnings of Howe Sound Company, of which Howe Sound Exploration is a wholly-owned subsidiary, were $3.15

(Continued on Page 35)

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian Stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

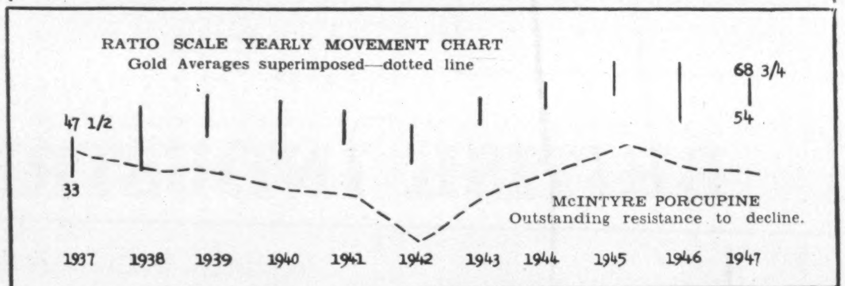
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

McINTYRE PORCUPINE GOLD MINES LIMITED

PRICE 10 Feb. 48	- $58.50		Averages		McIntyre
YIELD	- 5.1%	Last 1 month	Down 3.5%	Up	2.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX	- 104	Last 12 months	Down 9.2%	Up	.8%
GROUP	- "A"	1942-46 range	Up 193.6%	Up	130.4%
RATING	- Above Average	1946-48 range	Down 37.9%	Down	38.4%



SUMMARY:—This service has no preconceived idea about the merits of any particular group of securities. To some, gold mining shares appear to be the only class in which investments or speculations should be made. To others, gold stocks are considered to offer such great risks that they are always avoided. We prefer to avoid either extreme and to take them as we find them.

To date, we have found no method whereby the value of the cheaper mining stocks can be assessed and do not provide analyses of shares selling under, say $3.00. But those companies in the dividend paying class, whose shares have been well distributed, lend themselves to evaluation and offer speculative investment opportunities, on occasion, that equal anything afforded by industrial shares.

For instance we brought McIntyre Porcupine to your favorable attention some five months ago, and it is today selling within 1% of the price at that time. When this is compared with some of the best regarded industrial, and other stocks, it will be seen how well it has withstood the recent selling pressure on markets.

Current developments appear to favor the long term outlook for the golds, and McIntyre Porcupine is one of the best of them.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 395

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of March, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of March, 1948.

DATED the 20th day of February, 1948.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Certificate of Registry No. C. 1114 authorising Continental Assurance Company to transact in Canada the business of Life Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance and Sickness Insurance upon the condition that the words incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, U.S.A. will be used in conspicuous relation to the name "Continental Assurance Company" wherever it appears in the company's contracts, application forms, advertisements or other published material.

R. D. BEDOLFE—Chief Agent

National Steel Car Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1948, payable on April 15, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN
Secretary.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

Neilsons—
Preference Shares to Yield 5%

The business of William Neilson, Limited originally founded in 1893 has grown until it is now one of the largest manufacturers of ice cream, chocolate and chocolate bars in the British Empire.

Average annual earnings available for dividends for the ten years ended December 31, 1947 amounted to $315,950 and for the year ended December 31, 1947 totalled $833,912 compared with annual dividend requirements of $125,000 on the new preference shares.

We offer as principals—

William Neilson, Limited
5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preference Shares
Price: $100 per share to yield 5.00%

These shares, which are a legal investment for funds of insurance companies, are entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund as detailed in the Prospectus, a copy of which will be gladly forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Kitchener Montreal New York Hamilton
Ottawa Regina Edmonton Halifax Victoria
London, Eng. New Westminster London, Ont.

1947
A Record Year for EMPIRE LIFE

Sound growth in financial strength and security to policyholders is reflected in the Company's operations as shown by this summary from the Annual Report.

Insurance In Force	$77,869,577
Total Income	$ 2,767,366
New Insurance, paid for and revived	$13,264,578
Total Assets	$15,757,426
Policy Reserves	$13,414,835
Payments to Living Policyholders and Beneficiaries	$ 972,920
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	$ 1,529,089

A Copy of the Annual Report will be mailed on request.

EMPIRE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
KINGSTON ONTARIO

ABOUT INSURANCE

Why Marine Insurance Has Become An Important Factor in Trade

By GEORGE GILBERT

Evidence that insurance functions best—that is, provides the broadest coverage at the lowest cost—when it is left as free as possible from hampering government interference and unnecessary regulations, is furnished in the case of Marine Insurance.

From its beginning the rulers of most nations were intelligent enough to realize that it should be encouraged and not trammeled, as it tended to facilitate and increase foreign trade, the importance of which to exporting countries was well recognized even in those days.

NOT ONLY is marine insurance the oldest form of insurance but it is also the one most free from hampering government interference and control, which is one of the main reasons why it has been able to function so well in providing broad forms of coverage at low cost and has spread its operations throughout the world. In fact, it is now an indispensable factor in commerce, without which foreign trade would be paralyzed.

It has its origin in the early Renaissance period in the cities of Northern Italy, at the beginning of the 14th century, where the commercial families of Florence traded as firms, each firm embracing a large membership with agents, usually members of the same family, in the principal trading cities of Europe. According to Mr. H. E. Raynes, F. I. A., in a recent paper read before the Insurance Institute of London, Eng., representatives of one of these families, the Bardi family, held the lease of a house on Lombard St., London, in 1318 and a member of the Frescobaldi family was on the Council of Edward II. They were in England for the export of English wool to Florence, and the English wool was made up into fine cloth by workers in Florence.

From the records of these early Italian houses, particularly those of the Bardi family, it is learned that they acted as forwarding agents, and that at the same time they arranged the dispatch of goods by land or by sea from Florence or Pisa, they undertook the insurance of the goods until they reached their destination. Charges for freight and insurance were payable to the same firm.

It appears that the practice of insurance spread from Florence and Pisa to Barcelona, Bruges, Antwerp, Hamburg and London. The merchants of the Hanse learned it from the Italians, as did the Flemish merchants and others who settled on Lombard St., London. At that time the export trade was mostly in the hands of foreigners, but gradually English merchants took over the business from the foreigners. This is attributed partly to the initiative of the English merchants themselves, such as the celebrated Dick Whittington, who died in 1423, and partly to a change in the policy of the Crown.

It is pointed out that the fostering of export trade for the benefit of the English merchant and the revenue of the Exchequer was an important feature of the policy of the Tudor monarchs which reached its culmination during the reign of Elizabeth when the Hanse merchants were driven from London. By that time British merchants had learned sufficient from foreigners, of the technique of commerce to stand on their own feet.

Curb Market

In the time of Elizabeth cloth woven from English wool was the principal export commodity of the country. Merchants, while trading for themselves, were organized in bodies or companies holding special privileges for trading in certain areas granted by patents from the English Crown and concessions from foreign monarchs.

It appears that before Gresham's Royal Exchange was built, merchants in the City of London met twice a day on Lombard Street to make bargains, and deal in exchange and insurance. When export trade developed and imported goods had to be paid for by exchange operations, the inconvenience of open-air negotiations became manifest, and the building of a bourse, similar to one already in existence in Antwerp, was decided upon, and was erected on a site in Cornhill. After a visit to the building, Queen Elizabeth proclaimed that it was thenceforward to be called the Royal Exchange and not otherwise.

Thus marine insurance which had been carried on by merchants in Lombard Strret became centred in the Royal Exchange, and there in successive buildings on that original site for nearly four hundred years the business of insurance has been transacted. The famous Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the first Royal Exchange on a site provided by the Court of Aldermen, took considerable part in the transaction of insurance, as shown by his correspondence while in Antwerp as King's Merchant and agent of Ministers of the Crown.

With respect to collection of claims in those early days, Mr. Raynes cites the case in 1574 of Peter Martiner or Pierre Martines which came before the Privy Council on four occasions. The complainant was a merchant of Spain who stated he could not secure payment under a policy subscribed by certain London merchants. The case was first submitted to the Admiralty Judge on July 5. In December a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, asking him to confer with such as be most skilful in these cases and to "certify my Lords what laws, orders and customs are used on these matters of assurance to the end they may be put in use accordingly."

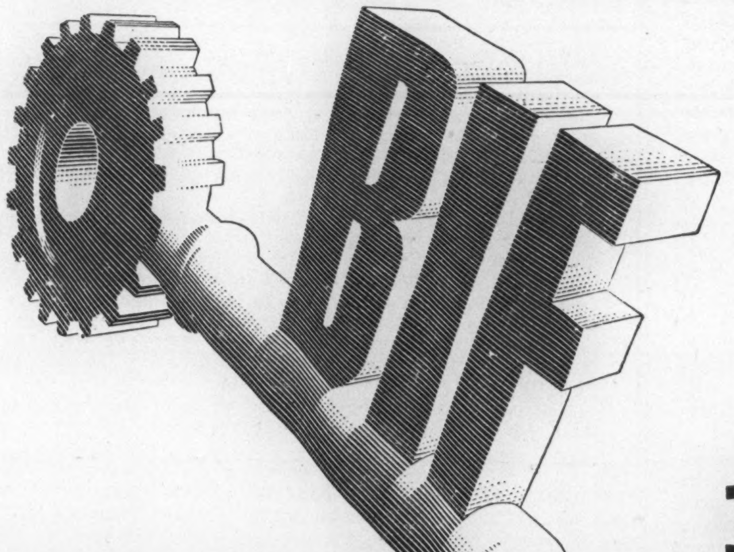
This did not settle the case, however, and a further letter was sent by the Privy Council to the Lord Mayor, which pointed out "that such dealings tended to discredit the City; that he should call unto him such merchants skilful in these matters for his better assistance, hear both parties and take such final order therein as should be agreeable with justice—if they refuse to stand, then notify their Lordships who would take such action as would be expe-

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE ESTABLISHED 1906
MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR



1948
MAY 3-14

ON May 3rd 1948, when the British Industries Fair opens, buyers from all over the world will have an opportunity of inspecting the products of 3,000 United Kingdom manufacturers.

This annual event is the world's largest national trade Fair. Such is its size and importance that you are urged to *come yourself.* You are assured of personal contact with actual manufacturers or sole selling agents and you will find exhibits carefully grouped by trades so that comparisons may be made quickly. Above all you will see new achievements, new methods of manufacture and new ideas all executed with superb craftsmanship.

This is your only opportunity in 1948 to review within a few days the achievements of 87 United Kingdom industries.

For information and assistance you should apply to the nearest British Trade Commissioner's Office.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES
in
Time, Motion and Methods Study
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J. D. WOODS & GORDON Limited
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

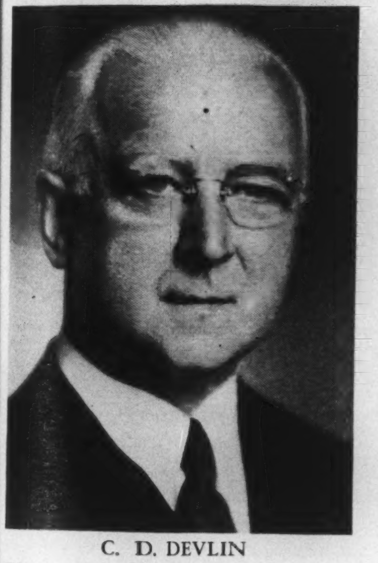
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

lent." Finally the underwriters in question appeared before the Privy Council on Feb. 27, 1574, and agreed on arbitrators, two for each side, and if they could not end it then both parties were to refer it "to the prudent Alderman Hayward betwixt this and Easter."

While it seems to have become a common practice at that time to refer insurance disputes to the Lord Mayor who was to have associated with him merchants acquainted with insurance usages to act as arbitrators, the Privy Council did not allow the question to drop as to what were the usages and customs of insurance which question they had addressed to the Lord Mayor. On June 15, 1575, a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor asking him to "certify their Lordships what had been done for setting down some order for matters of assurance which their Lordships had required to be done long ago."

In 1575 the registration of all insurances was made compulsory, and the drawing up of the policies to be carried out at an Office or Chamber of Assurance in the Royal Exchange. The patent to act as Registrar to the Chamber was granted to "Richard Candler, his deputy or deputies, the office of making and registering all manner of assurance policies, intimations and other things whatsoever that happen shall be made upon any ship, ships goods and merchandise." Under Her Majesty's Commission, Commissioners were appointed under the nomination of the Lord Mayor to settle fees payable to the Registrar and other related matters.

ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT



C. D. DEVLIN

Election of C. D. Devlin as vice-president and general manager of Confederation Life Association is announced, following a board meeting on February 19. Mr. Devlin joined the 76-year-old company as a field representative 38 years ago. General manager and director since 1946, he has for many years held executive positions on various life insurance agency and management bodies in Canada and the United States.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

CONSULT your AGENT OR BROKER as you would your doctor or lawyer

34 King Street East
TORONTO

Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the average rates of commission which have been paid on fire insurance business in Canada in the past couple of years by the native and outside companies doing business here? Are official figures available showing the rates paid by the individual companies?

D.N.G., Windsor, Ont.

In 1946, the latest year for which Government figures are available, the average rate of commission and brokerage paid by Canadian companies operating under Dominion registry was 23.18 per cent, while the average rate paid by the British companies was 27.24 per cent, and the average rate paid by the United States and other foreign insurers was 23.15 per cent. The average rate for all companies was 24.54 per cent. In 1945 the average rates of commission were as follows: Canadian companies, 22.71 per cent; British companies, 27.09 per cent; United States and other foreign companies, 25.33 per cent. The average rate for all companies was 25.33 per cent. The average commission rates paid by the individual companies operating under Dominion registry are published in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 33*)

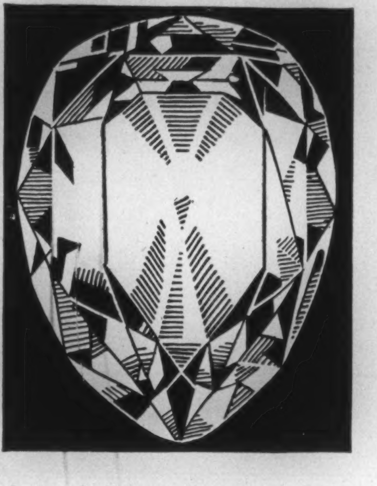
per share in 1947, as compared with $1.90 per share in the previous 12 months. As at December 31 last, current assets amounted to $8,528,-196, as against current liabilities of $4,215,152. During the year the company expended $3,562,767 on development and equipping of new properties. The sum of $4,000,000 was borrowed from the Chase National Bank on notes payable in instalments from 1950 to 1955.

Ontario, with output valued at $241,666,000, provided 39 per cent of Canada's 1947 mineral production, which reached an all-time high value of $619,100,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The report, based on preliminary figures, shows that the Ontario figures compared with $191,544,000 in 1946, when it was about 38 per cent of the Dominion's total, and $216,542,000 in 1945, when it was 43 per cent. British Columbia moved into second place among the producing provinces, a position held by Quebec the previous year. British Columbia's output increased to $113,-109,000 from $74,623,000 in 1946 and $64,064,000 in 1945. Quebec's production was valued at $110,627,000 compared with $92,785,000 the previous year. Alberta was in fourth place, Nova Scotia next, while Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and the Yukon followed in that order.

A total of 4,764 tons of ore were milled by New Marlon Gold Mines, in the Rouyn area of Quebec, in January, and millheads were $8.02 per ton. A large portion of the mill feed came from development work. The company has completed 2,168 feet of drifting, of which almost 60% is in the Brownell section of the property. The fourth level has proven the best so far and has carried good values for the length of 827 feet drifted, with the exception of 57 feet. Cut values of $17.85 over four feet and $21.87 over four feet were secured in recent faces on the fourth level. Shaft sinking will have to be discontinued for the present due to the power shortage, but a sump will be completed below the 600-foot level, and a crosscut started to the vein at that horizon.

A 50-ton mill has commenced operations at the Candego Mines, Ltd., property and this will provide the Gaspe Peninsula of Quebec with its first mineral producer. The mill will produce silver-lead and zinc concentrates and the grade of ore being mined and treated is reported high. The exposed portion stripped for mining has an average width of about 20 feet, a length of 150 feet and an average of $65 per ton in silver, lead and zinc. With the mill now in regular operation, development and exploration are to be resumed to extend the present orebodies. The company has a contract with a London, England firm, for the sale of its entire production.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in Canada 1851
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE



Largest of all known diamonds, the Cullinan in the rough weighed 3106 carats (1⅓ pounds) was discovered in 1905. Cut in three, the largest 530 carats (size shown above) now in the British Sceptre.

Union of South Africa

Probably best known as the world's most important producer of diamonds, South Africa is also exporter of gold, wool, hides and skins.

With offices in Capetown, Johannesburg and Durban, and Agencies at various points, The Western Assurance Company can provide almost every class of insurance, not only in South Africa, but in most parts of the world.

Apply to any Agent of the Company

FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1946
Assets $17,994, 389
Liabilities to the Public $12,158,563
Capital $1,400,000
Surplus above Capital $4,435,825
Losses paid since organization $148,244,095

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
Branches and Agencies throughout the World

7-10

Mummy... I'm Hungry

HOW WOULD YOU FEEL *if this were your child . . . and you had to say: "Sorry, darling, there just isn't anything"?*

GIVE to the Canadian APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

YET many a mother — and father — is faced today with just such a tragic fact. Throughout Europe and Asia children are literally starving — cold and miserable because they have no warm clothing.

Millions of them are in desperate need — for food, clothing, shelter, education. We in Canada are going to do our share to help meet those urgent needs. The Canadian Appeal for Children, now being conducted, has a minimum objective of $10,000,000 as Canada's contribution to the saving of the world's children and the world's future.

YOU CAN HELP *by doing just this:*

Go to any Branch of THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA — or any other chartered bank. Hand your contribution to the teller. He is ready to accept it, and will turn the money over to the Canadian Appeal for Children. Every cent collected will be distributed, where need is greatest, under the strict supervision of responsible United Nations' operating agencies.

How *much* you give is a question for your own conscience. Act TODAY; you will sleep better tonight knowing you have done *your* part for these millions of little ones who look to you for help.

This advertisement sponsored by THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Company Reports

Sun Life

NEW records were established by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1947. New business for the year amounted to over $380,000,000 compared with $348,155,491 in 1946 while the total insurance in force at the end of the year amounted to nearly $4,000,000,000, compared with $3,573,132,753 at the end of 1946. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1947 totalled $102,000,000, compared with $101,485,671 in the previous year. Of the 1947 payments, $32,000,000 was paid to beneficiaries of policyholders who died during the year, while $40,000,000 was paid out to living policyholders. Other payments included $13,000,000 to annuitants and $15,000,000 in dividends to policyholders.

With respect to these payments, President Arthur B. Wood at the recent annual meeting revealed that of the policyholders who died 83 per cent were insured for less than $5,000, while the remaining 17 per cent for amounts of $5,000 or over absorbed 61 per cent of the total death claim payments. The policy of the shortest duration was in force for only seven days, he said, and called for a payment of $2,500 for one premium payment of $58. During the year over $500,000 was paid out in respect of policyholders who died in the first policy year, some because of accident, and others from disease, notwithstanding that each had been accepted as medically fit. As Mr. Wood pointed out, these figures give cause for reflection on the uncertainty of life and the importance of life insurance protection.

In the seventy-seven years of the company's existence it has distributed $2,021,000,000 in payments to policyholders and beneficiaries; the assets of the company now total $1,422,000,000; the sum of all premiums paid by policyholders since the inception of the company is $2,981,000,000; so that the combined total of payments to policyholders and assets held for their benefit—$3,443,000,000—exceeds by $462,000,000 the sum of all premiums paid by policyholders over the company's entire history.

Assets increased by $78,000,000 in 1947. The assets are invested in government bonds, a wide range of industrial, public utility and other bonds and stocks. During the war years, the major part of the money available for investment was devoted to aiding the allied cause by the purchase of government bonds, chiefly of Canada, United States and Great Britain. In 1947 the company directed the flow of its funds to supply the needs of industry and commerce, particular attention being also given to advancing money on mortgages to aid in the financing of housing projects, individual home construction, apartment houses, etc. The interest rate earned on the invested assets was 3.32 per cent, as against 3.52 per cent in 1946. At the end of 1947 the combined surplus and contingency reserve amounted to $89,400,000, compared with $85,323,080 at the close of 1946.

Sovereign Life

IN 1947 the new insurance issued by the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada amounted to $14,148,073, compared with $15,273,632 in 1946, while the insurance in force at the end of the year totalled $79,531,920, compared with $71,059,540 at the end of the previous year. The net premium and annuity income was $2,183,692, compared with $2,041,438 in 1946, while the total income was $3,051,120, compared with $3,054,096 in 1946. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled $698,163, compared with $652,235 in 1946. Total assets at the end of 1947 were $15,408,004, compared with $13,982,407 at the end of 1946. The average rate of interest earned on the invested assets was 4.10 per cent, compared with 4.13 per cent in 1946. At the end of the year the unallotted surplus over capital, policy and annuity reserves, contingency reserve, investment reserve and all liabilities was $371,818, compared with $293,615 at the end of 1946.

Portage Mutual

IN its 64th annual statement the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company, which specializes in fire and windstorm insurance on both the cash and premium note system, shows total admitted assets at the end of 1947 of $1,790,548, as against $1,641,070 at the end of the previous year. In addition to the admitted assets the company had contingent assets in the form of unassessed premium notes totalling $926,730 at the end of 1947, as against $850,721 at the end of 1946, and also $31,002 as reserve for unlicensed, unsecured reinsurance, as against $29,565 at the end of the previous year. Its total liabilities at the end of 1947 amounted to $787,154, as against $686,371 at the end of 1946. Its surplus of admitted assets over reserves and all liabilities increased during 1947 from $954,699 to $1,003,394. Its total fire insurance in force at the end of 1947 was $148,172,204, of which $67,728,476 was on the premium note plan. Cash premiums showed an increase of $98,002 during the year. Windstorm business totalled $4,535,417, of which $3,575,245 was on the premium note system.

Northern Trusts

ASSETS under administration by the Northern Trusts Company, Winnipeg, increased $884,765 during 1947 to a total of $15,875,503, it was reported at the annual meeting of the company.

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